

THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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THE MUSE.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF INTERPENANCE.

INTERPENANCE, feeling quite feeble and frail, and fearing that death will soon overtake me, hereby declare this my last will and testament, hereby record:

My first wife, Poverty, first I bestow, My late splendid mansion that stands just below, Where the head of the River all centre and flows.

To avoid all mistake concerning the spot, I lie, (if my memory deceives me not) In the State of Starvation, and County of Gail, Where the blood of your Brandy was drunk as 'twas wont.

The building is easily known at first view, The windows with holes and old rag thrust through.

By a hole in the door you discover a note, On a small broken table beside neighbor Jig, A bed of torn quilts and loose straw next to it.

With a few rusty stools and one or two chairs, My late in the township of Soil and I give 'em a truly old friend Mr. Make-out-to live.

He dwells in Drunken Solitude, his neighbors are few; Their names are On-suckers, Lost Whiskey, &c. &c.

My country seat standing upon a small mound, Long known by the title of Wallowing ground, I bequeath to Sir Jug-a, a man very fond Of living in fence corner, mud hole, and pond.

The names of my children I now must recall; And first into fullness, eldest of all, I give and bequeath as his own lawful right, A lot in the township of Drunken day and night.

Enlighted, the Nigger's last shift for a writh; Near Potter's Town, Alma House and Ragin's, I give.

On Father's next I intend to bestow, A small piece of mud and quite fertile and low; Situated near Sluggardub, just on the line That separates, Spirituous Liquors from Wine; If farmed and improved with his usual care, A splendid assortment of items 'twill bear.

The Drunkard, a child ever dear to my heart, Comes in for a share of what I can impart; He lies on the side of Sluggardub hill, His rations are drawn from the Horn of the Still; Just below weeping the river of Death, dark and wide.

Each child he counts brings him nearer to the tomb; This last is so strongly entreated upon wheels, It slides down the hillside whenever he roams.

To his wife a large bottle of tears I bequeath, A bed of dry leaves with fresh thorns underneath, A few worn out garments patched up so complete.

As to let in the cold, while they keep out the heat; A cow long fattened on nothing at all, That she scarcely can rise if she happens to fall To himself I bequeath a most ardent desire, From the month of a jug to inhale liquid fire.

I also will give the last of that remains To the State of Ducesse and County of Paines; Bounded north by the township of Red-head, craggy.

And east by the creek of a life rain drift, South by Drunkenness, a valley quite dry, With a Slegger hills west and where a Nigger repairs. The principal points of this portion of land, Are Red was a doctress, wore eyes at command, Red-bone, Old hickory point, Light-headed ferry.

Great drinking, full of point, half drunk and quite merry; No river, I give him a strong cask of oak, A broken decanter, and small packet flask; The fumes with Spiritus is full to the bung, Containing a Serpent, whose poisonous tongue, Proves fatal to all who are wounded thereby, Some linger for years, others suddenly die.

The flask, too, is made with such wonderful art, It conceals in the bottom a curious dart; When the cork is withdrawn this dart strikes a blow.

That lays its possessor off conscience and love, To Tippler, my youngest but one I assign, Twelve bottles of Porter, one barrel of Wine; Well knowing his stomach out of repair, I'll leave him good Cordia, his tongue to cheer.

With an old copper bottle in which to boil stew, When his appetite calls for a warm drink or two, And he is provided that when he grows old, He has a possum for whiskey as he sold.

If he needs a repast or sleep rather high, Free of charge he may sleep with the pigs in their sty.

Moderate Drinker, my youngest, and favorite child, On whom with affection I ever have smiled, The last, is not least—in him I intend To give a Decanter, in lieu of a friend.

Containing fresh Butters, for meat, man, and night, To make his ideas more active and bright; Also to sharpen his relish for food, And keep his whole system in regular mood.

When codices are heat would envelope his frame, 'Twill add certain vigor to life's tardy flame; When wet or when dry, when sick or in health.

CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.

John W. Sweet, of Tryonham, Berkshire County, informs us that he plants corn in the following manner, and he realized 110 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends to use on the field on the surface of the ground, then he ploughs the land into ridges about 3 feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed.

In the spring he rolls and harrows the ridges and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates it through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough as much as he deems necessary. In this method, he marked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, he sows his corn in ridges, he gathers the ears, and then pulls up all the corn stalks and lays them lengthwise between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks up completely. This is made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks. The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the seeds and manure being undergoing decomposition, during the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture until its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that corn stalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food, and unless the soil contains this, the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotating crops or the well established fact with particular corn that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop almost exhausts the soil of the peculiar food of the potato, while some other crop, requiring a different kind of food from what the potato requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potato crop has failed—thus in the corn and the sheep, when put to the same stalk of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves, so it is with plants.

Now, if you plant a potato, and cut open his crop and find in it agones and find you at once infer that agones and buds are the natural food of the food. So by chemical analysis you ascertain precisely what kind of food corn requires. Now as corn stalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they are composed, the elements of agriculture teaches us that corn stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very things it is required for the plant to flourish on the soil and ears.

But this is not the only conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all-wise and beneficent God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be produced and perpetuated. The forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth from year to year, not only increase in fertility, but an annual top-dress of soil, fitted to the purpose for which it is wanted, and composed by the merrings hand of Deity, but also from year to year, has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and replenished; and as these natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the philosopher will be less frustrated by the vagaries of unskilful culture.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ZOARIAS.—We publish the following as a piece of information relative to the progress of an Industrial Association in Ohio. It serves to show what may be done by association of labor, when there is no competition between man and man. We may here state, that the Zoarias first entered upon their farm they had 600 dollars and now they are worth FIVE MILLIONS.—*Journal of Com.*

Zoar, in Ohio, was settled by a company of Germans who put their property into common stock, with a partnership at their head.—They came over and purchased the township about 1829. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one should marry until their affairs had attained at such a state of maturity that the partnership should think it expedient to remove the restraint. In the space of fifteen years they had built a town, cultivated gardens and fields erected a church, mill, &c. Of school houses they had no need. For there was not a child in the town. A gentleman who spent a Sabbath with them in 1834, says the partnership had about seventy years of age, read a portion of the Bible, and then delivered an address in German, of course. The music was very fine and accompanied with all sorts of instruments. The company it is said consisted of about two hundred and fifty men, and a still larger number of women.—There was no reason to doubt that the agreement of Zoarias had been faithfully kept; but about a year afterwards the partnership removed the restraint, and was one of the first to use the liberty he had granted.

Mosier.—Is this good money? said a man to a suspicious-looking wag, who had made some small purchases of him. I thought to be good, for I made it myself, was the answer. With him took the wag up for forty—bait the man in his defence proved that he made the money by fiddling.

Lachlan Canal.—Upwards of eight thousand laborers will be employed upon the Lachlan Canal, Canada, during the present season. This great work will probably be finished in two or three years, when vessels of three hundred tons burden will be able to sail from ports on the Atlantic to any of the cities on the great lakes.—*Richester Democrat.*

MR. JEFFERSON.

There are some facts connected with the history of Mr. Jefferson, the Apostle of Democracy, not very generally known to the present generation. At the time of the election of Adams to the Presidency, it was the practice under the constitution to make the candidate receiving the highest number of electoral votes the President, and the next highest Vice President. A false return in one State and the suppression of a return in another, gave Mr. Adams 71 votes and Mr. Jefferson 68, thus showing that the first Federal President ever elected, surrounded by the same means which characterized the election of the younger Adams, and General Harrison, the only Presidents that party have ever had. They all reached up to the first one.

Mr. Jefferson was an ardent friend of agricultural pursuits, which, with philosophical research, constituted the pleasure of his life. He remained in the Department of Secretary of State, one year longer than he wished only at the pressing entreaty of President Washington, and then retired two years before the expiration of his term of appointment. His feelings towards the cultivators of the soil, the great and leading, but neglected interest of the nation, is beautifully expressed in his Notes on Virginia, where he says this high but just tribute to their worth and merits:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had any chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire which otherwise might escape from the world. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phantasm of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set to those who, not looking up to Heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence depend far on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets servitude and servitude, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares its tools for the dangers of ambition.—It is the manure and spirit of a people which preserve a republic in vigor. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and constitution."

VINEGAR.—Good vinegar can be made by adding 3 parts of molasses to 1. S. gallons of clean rain water, and the same put in a good cask and well shook up a few times, and then put in a few spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask in a warm place, out of doors, at the warm side of the house, but if in a cold place, near the chimney, which may keep warmer. In ten or fifteen days add to it a few shovels of brown paper torn in scraps, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. This is cheap. Try it.

N. B. The paper in this was managed, in order to make what is called the "mother," of vinegar.

Extraordinary power of Recognition in a Tiger.

One day last week a singular circumstance occurred in Woodville's Royal Menagerie, which was witnessed by the curious of the first tribe, the tiger. A sailor, who had been strolling round the exhibition, having seen and there to admire and identify some of the animals with those he had seen in far distant climes, was attracted by the strange noise made by a tiger, who seemed irritated beyond endurance. Jack, somewhat alarmed, sought the keeper to inform him of the cause of so singular a display of feeling, which he remarked, became more and more the more he approached his animal.

The keeper replied that the behavior of the tiger indicated either that he was very ill pleased or annoyed, upon this the sailor, again approached the den, and, after gazing at the tiger for a few minutes, during which the animal became more and more agitated, he turned back to the keeper, and, after making repeated applications to be permitted to enter the den for the purpose, as he said, of "shaking a fist" at the beautiful animal, he was suffered to do so. The iron door was opened and in jumped Jack, and to the astonishment of the lookers on. The collection of the animal was now shown by entering and kicking the tiger's tail, which he seemed to welcome with the best satisfaction and when the animal was left the door the anguish of the animal appeared almost insupportable.—*Dorchester Independent.*

From the New York Evangelist.

PATIENCE IN THE PULPIT.

1. Be patient toward those who interfere as disturbers of your life in public worship.—They are a trial for some of them live in the sanctuary, and it would cost but a slight exertion to be prompt to the issue. He with them. They will all get in by and by, and then, besides the comfort of having men whom you can enjoy the pleasure of thankfulness that they are in at all.

2. Be patient with those noisy worshippers.—The church door rings when he shuts out his members to his pew with the tread of a heavy dog. A crash announces his presence is closed. He has a rough that terrifies the nervous, and a sneeze that annoys many a church slumberer. He sneezes too, to the manifest discomfort of the drowsy audience. It is a pity there were not such modifications of all these matters, as that you might have a sacred stillness in the place of prayer. But you must bear with him.—He gives you a capital opportunity of improving by exercise in the virtue now recommended.

3. Be patient with the sleepers. Perhaps they have never yet woken to the fact, that the house of God is not the most proper place to enjoy a nap. Perhaps they will awaken soon enough to hear the conclusion of your discourse, and to hear the better for their refreshing slumber. It is a moving thought, certainly, that you can look them up during

THE ENGLISH TOBACCO TAIRF.

MEANS FORWARDS.—A great use is made by the advocates for a heavy tariff, of the heavy duty levied by the British government on the importation of Tobacco into British ports. I think it very well to denounce the public mind relative to this particular impost. The census speak of it in such a way as to give the idea that it is a protective duty, and injurious to the cultivation of American tobacco in the British islands, and argue that duties ought to be levied here on articles of British growth or manufacture equivalent to the duties which are laid there on articles which are the growth or manufacture of this country. Now this duty levied on tobacco in England is not a protective duty, but purely for revenue; for whilst the government levies a high duty upon its importation, it also prohibits the growth of it at home, by which means all the tobacco which is used in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland must be imported from the United States, no other country supplying the article. Tobacco will grow in England as well as in India, perhaps not so well as in Virginia or Maryland, and large quantities might be produced there if the law would allow it; but the policy of that country is to lay the heaviest imposts on what are called luxuries to press as little as possible on what are called the necessities of life. Thus, if a gentleman chooses to keep a house for the purpose of hunting or for his amusement, he pays a high tax upon it, whilst houses kept for the plough or for carts or wagons, pay little or no duty. It is kept for the purpose of hunting, but has to pay a high duty, what a farmer or housekeeper may keep a dog to guard his property, free from duty, if I recollect right, or a payment of a very light one. Thus the law, looking upon tobacco as an article not necessary to human life or prosperity, levies a high tax on its importation and makes it painful for any one to grow it in such quantities as to render its culture useful. I believe that forty plants in the extent to which the law will allow any individual to grow tobacco in the British Isles. The American tobacco grower is therefore protected by the English law, and not injured.

ANOTHER SIGN IN THE SKY.

The world will not come to an end, until the very last kind of sinners are reformed. See the following warning to this class, related to Mr. Deanehouse, of the Mills' Point Herald. We have sometimes thought of any something like it ourselves. After reading the extract penned by the honest flint iron captain, but all of our readers who are in the same category, "go and do likewise."

AMERICAN SICK.—Full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by the Engineer of the B. & O. Railroad, in the sky on Saturday night April 1st.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Woodman, Engineer of the B. & O. Railroad, a packet of letters between this place and New Orleans, in particular, by proxy at our office & gave us the full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by him on the night above mentioned, fully aware of the nature infesting the public mind, which makes them eager to snatch at and believe each and every thing of a marvel nature, however absurd, and desirous of administering his aid to gratify this marvellous taste after the wonderful.

He states as the flint iron Miller was on his trip to this place, when slowly and silently moving along the unobstructed waters of the Mississippi, about 11 or 12 o'clock, P. M., just as the boat was making her turn round island No. 6 it being a starlight night, he was giving a look back on the starboard side, to keep the boat from running too close on the sand bar near the island, when he turned to the south-western direction of the horizon, he discovered a strange light on the Kentucky shore. The captain of the Miller was sitting at the cabin a straddle of a whiskey barrel, with his back leaning gracefully against a lot of bulk pork, when his eye caught the reflection from the strange light, which shone in upon him through a little window situated in the side of the boat; he immediately rushed out and asked Mr. Blinnman if he saw the light. Mr. B. said he did.

"What is it?" said the captain. "Don't only know," said Mr. B. "From this the captain disappeared from the roof, and went below.

Mr. Blinnman also sought safety in flight, but being anxious to discover whence this light came, he looked diligently out of the cabin window, in rather a south-west corner, when he saw the comet, which to him appeared to assume the outline of a tremendous serpent. It was a long bright streak, straight way pointing to the East, with a head on one end, and a tail on the other, as which later appeared he discovered within in huge twenty feet high.

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Blinnman watched it for two or three minutes, when the tail disappeared nearly to the middle, and the remainder in a gradual manner formed in distinct Roman characters the word,

F. A. T.

Mr. B. had time now to renew his sinking courage by taking a drink down from the red-headed barrel, on which the captain reclined. Having in this manner made steam be proceeded with his observations. After about one minute and a half, he watching it, and his pint tinker alternately, it changed, turning into the following letters:

THE PRINTER.

The captain said to Mr. B. "what's your name?" Mr. B. replied, three dollars to pay my subscription to the Commercial Herald; did you ever see the like?"

The captain answered, I see it, and my conscience smites me sore; hand out of it, old pocket book, and get out six dollars as soon as day breaks, shall liquidate my dues to the Herald for two years subscription. Nay, to make assurance doubly sure, I'll pay for one year's subscription in advance."

Mr. B. stated, that when the captain said this, the awful light disappeared and gradually the sky returned to its original appearance.

Mr. B. states further, that he forgot not his seat on the whiskey barrel; he assumes us, let others think as they will, that he has related what he saw. He is no Millerite, neither is he a crazy one frightened, and if gentlemen and ladies will call on him, he will convince them of the propriety of paying the printer.

The captain says it was something quite inexplicable, and he was sorry he had not paid the printer sooner, for, he says, over since he paid the printer, he felt like a new man—he has no fear of comets, or Miller's prophecies, and with a clear conscience and a printer's receipt in full in his hand, he thinks he could enjoy with pleasure another full view of this grand, and wonderful, and unaccountable phenomenon.

From the Indiana State Sentinel. THE ENGLISH TOBACCO TAIRF. Means Forwards.—A great use is made by the advocates for a heavy tariff, of the heavy duty levied by the British government on the importation of Tobacco into British ports. I think it very well to denounce the public mind relative to this particular impost. The census speak of it in such a way as to give the idea that it is a protective duty, and injurious to the cultivation of American tobacco in the British islands, and argue that duties ought to be levied here on articles of British growth or manufacture equivalent to the duties which are laid there on articles which are the growth or manufacture of this country. Now this duty levied on tobacco in England is not a protective duty, but purely for revenue; for whilst the government levies a high duty upon its importation, it also prohibits the growth of it at home, by which means all the tobacco which is used in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland must be imported from the United States, no other country supplying the article. Tobacco will grow in England as well as in India, perhaps not so well as in Virginia or Maryland, and large quantities might be produced there if the law would allow it; but the policy of that country is to lay the heaviest imposts on what are called luxuries to press as little as possible on what are called the necessities of life. Thus, if a gentleman chooses to keep a house for the purpose of hunting or for his amusement, he pays a high tax upon it, whilst houses kept for the plough or for carts or wagons, pay little or no duty. It is kept for the purpose of hunting, but has to pay a high duty, what a farmer or housekeeper may keep a dog to guard his property, free from duty, if I recollect right, or a payment of a very light one. Thus the law, looking upon tobacco as an article not necessary to human life or prosperity, levies a high tax on its importation and makes it painful for any one to grow it in such quantities as to render its culture useful. I believe that forty plants in the extent to which the law will allow any individual to grow tobacco in the British Isles. The American tobacco grower is therefore protected by the English law, and not injured.

GALAMORE.—The following extract is from the lectures of N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Penn'y, delivered in Philadelphia. He thus discourages on the use of calomel:

"Gentlemen! If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched emaciation, emaciated as skeletons, with both sides of the skull almost completely perforated in many places, the most brilliant, with veins more elevated than the surface, with more profuse and more interstices than poisonous spots, limbs racked with the pains of the inflammation, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable waste of science that detects the abuse of that notorious drug, calomel, in the Southern States! Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid unvarnished, murderous quackery.—What must be gentlemen of the South flatter them selves they never, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the venereal fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. What is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the trines in its own destructive and unimpervious hand? He who, for an ordinary case resigns the fate of his patient to mercury is a vile cynic in the sick, and if he is only popular, will, in an unscrupulous season, have paved the way for the business of life, for he has enough to do over afterwards to stop the mercurial brood of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

BEARS FOR SICK.—If you have "any business with for salivary purposes in consequence of being maddly or raved, wash them carefully and give them a good sleep.—There is nothing, perhaps, deeper more advisable in a salivator, and a gift a day will be of more benefit to them than a pint of calomel. It is frequently the case that bears are injured by wet before harvest, or by being stored away Janu, become mouldy, and unfit for use. In this condition they are often sold for one half their value, which we consider equal to the best of corn in any state. The vines and pods of beans are also as excellent food for the sheep, and should be as carefully husbanded by the farmer, as his corn and hay.—*Maine Cultivator.*

A western Physician, whose mind ran more upon speculations than upon his professional duty, gave a patient some medicine with verbal directions that it should be taken "twenty five per cent, down, and the balance in one, two and three years."

INTERPENANCE.

INTERPENANCE, feeling quite feeble and frail, and fearing that death will soon overtake me, hereby declare this my last will and testament, hereby record:

My first wife, Poverty, first I bestow, My late splendid mansion that stands just below, Where the head of the River all centre and flows.

To avoid all mistake concerning the spot, I lie, (if my memory deceives me not) In the State of Starvation, and County of Gail, Where the blood of your Brandy was drunk as 'twas wont.

The building is easily known at first view, The windows with holes and old rag thrust through.

By a hole in the door you discover a note, On a small broken table beside neighbor Jig, A bed of torn quilts and loose straw next to it.

With a few rusty stools and one or two chairs, My late in the township of Soil and I give 'em a truly old friend Mr. Make-out-to live.

He dwells in Drunken Solitude, his neighbors are few; Their names are On-suckers, Lost Whiskey, &c. &c.

My country seat standing upon a small mound, Long known by the title of Wallowing ground, I bequeath to Sir Jug-a, a man very fond Of living in fence corner, mud hole, and pond.

The names of my children I now must recall; And first into fullness, eldest of all, I give and bequeath as his own lawful right, A lot in the township of Drunken day and night.

Enlighted, the Nigger's last shift for a writh; Near Potter's Town, Alma House and Ragin's, I give.

On Father's next I intend to bestow, A small piece of mud and quite fertile and low; Situated near Sluggardub, just on the line That separates, Spirituous Liquors from Wine; If farmed and improved with his usual care, A splendid assortment of items 'twill bear.

The Drunkard, a child ever dear to my heart, Comes in for a share of what I can impart; He lies on the side of Sluggardub hill, His rations are drawn from the Horn of the Still; Just below weeping the river of Death, dark and wide.

Each child he counts brings him nearer to the tomb; This last is so strongly entreated upon wheels, It slides down the hillside whenever he roams.

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As to let in the cold, while they keep out the heat; A cow long fattened on nothing at all, That she scarcely can rise if she happens to fall To himself I bequeath a most ardent desire, From the month of a jug to inhale liquid fire.

I also will give the last of that remains To the State of Ducesse and County of Paines; Bounded north by the township of Red-head, craggy.

And east by the creek of a life rain drift, South by Drunkenness, a valley quite dry, With a Slegger hills west and where a Nigger repairs. The principal points of this portion of land, Are Red was a doctress, wore eyes at command, Red-bone, Old hickory point, Light-headed ferry.

Great drinking, full of point, half drunk and quite merry; No river, I give him a strong cask of oak, A broken decanter, and small packet flask; The fumes with Spiritus is full to the bung, Containing a Serpent, whose poisonous tongue, Proves fatal to all who are wounded thereby, Some linger for years, others suddenly die.

The flask, too, is made with such wonderful art, It conceals in the bottom a curious dart; When the cork is withdrawn this dart strikes a blow.

That lays its possessor off conscience and love, To Tippler, my youngest but one I assign, Twelve bottles of Porter, one barrel of Wine; Well knowing his stomach out of repair, I'll leave him good Cordia, his tongue to cheer.

With an old copper bottle in which to boil stew, When his appetite calls for a warm drink or two, And he is provided that when he grows old, He has a possum for whiskey as he sold.

If he needs a repast or sleep rather high, Free of charge he may sleep with the pigs in their sty.

Moderate Drinker, my youngest, and favorite child, On whom with affection I ever have smiled, The last, is not least—in him I intend To give a Decanter, in lieu of a friend.

Containing fresh Butters, for meat, man, and night, To make his ideas more active and bright; Also to sharpen his relish for food, And keep his whole system in regular mood.

When codices are heat would envelope his frame, 'Twill add certain vigor to life's tardy flame; When wet or when dry, when sick or in health.

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SPEECHES. SPEECHES.

The following are Mr. Kennedy's appointments to address his fellow citizens in Allen County.—
Dr. Thompson is also expected to be present.

Wednesday, June 7 at McLain's on Pliska road at 3 p. m.
Thursday 8th, at R. McDougal's Adams, 9 a. m.
Heller's Bel River at 4 p. m.
Friday, 9th at Hunter's, Perry, at 10 a. m.
Cedarville at 3 p. m.
Saturday, 10th at Fairport at 10 a. m.
Fort Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.
Saturday June 24. at Ft. Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.

SPEECHES.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright will address their fellow citizens at the following places, and times. It is to be hoped that all parties will attend to hear them.

Marion, Monday June 26.
Marion, Tuesday June 27.
Wabash, Wednesday 28, at noon, and in the same evening.
Huntington, Thursday 29.
Fort Wayne, Friday 30, and Saturday July 1st.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the action of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR

JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is now on a tour through the State, and will visit here in about a month. His reception everywhere has been most flattering, and the impression created by his speeches is such as to show that his talents are duly appreciated by his fellow citizens and that he is looked upon as just the man more able to bring our unfortunate State out of the difficulties in which it is now involved. To a clear and discriminating mind and sound judgment, he adds an energy and untiring industry which will enable him to bring the affairs of the State out of the chaos in which the inefficiency and want of talent of the present executive and his predecessors have involved it. That his success is feared by those who have so long fettered on the equities of the State and preyed on its very vitals, is manifested by the fierce and unscrupulous attacks made upon him by the tiered press of those counties.

To prevent the public from being misled by the denunciations heaped upon him, and to enable them to form a correct opinion of the true character and qualifications of the man who will undoubtedly be called to preside over them, we have collected a few facts in relation to his career. By these it will be seen that he is emphatically a self-made man; that, almost without the advantages of the common school of education, he has become one of the most successful and most prominent lawyers of the age; and that, without friends and family influence, he has by the force of his character and talents, raised himself to his present position of eminence. His success is another proof of the happy tendency of our institutions, to develop intellect and reward industry and virtue, and should be an incentive to every youth to persevere in their struggles for eminence.

The parents of Mr. Whitcomb removed at an early day from Vermont and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, then comparatively a wilderness, where James resided from infancy to manhood, and where he imbibed that love of independence and character which so generally characterizes the inhabitants of the western States. His father, being like most of the pioneers of the west, limited in his means, the greater portion of his time, until he became of age, was spent working on the farm; he had no opportunity of attending to a common school, and his education was limited to the rudiments of reading and writing. He was a self-taught man, and his early years displayed a fondness for books, and much of that indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge which characterized him after life. Every hour he could snatch from the cares of the farm, he devoted to the cultivation of his mind. It related of him, that on one occasion having accidentally fallen in with a small work on chemistry, he became so anxious for a further insight into that science that he walked two miles to a neighboring village, to request the loan of a work on the subject from a physician who now stands deservedly high in his profession. "The doctor, seeing the boy so devoted, with some assistance, asked him if he knew any thing up on the science, and thought some short history or school book would better suit him. Young Whitcomb replied he thought he could understand it, he fondly was gratified with the work which he punctually returned according to promise, in a few weeks, and Dr. Drake says he had not only studied it, but understood it thoroughly.

After he became of age he taught a school for some time, and while doing this he assiduously cultivated his own mind. He early evinced a strong desire to study the languages, a taste which still continues, and having, in opposition to the advice of his friends, procured a Latin Grammar and Dictionary, commenced teaching himself that language. It is said, that in fulfilling the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office in Washington City, he was frequently

found by his friends poring over the pages of some German, Latin, or Italian author, while others were spending their time in idleness or dissipation.

He studied law while teaching school in Kentucky, and pursued his studies with a zeal which showed his determination to become distinguished in his profession. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Indiana, and commenced practice in Bloomington. Here he came in contact with some eminent practitioners, and so well did he sustain himself, that he was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 5th Judicial circuit. The distinction which he gained at the bar won him the favor of his fellow citizens to his elevation to another sphere of activity, and he was elected to the State Senate, although many Democrats objected to his election on the ground of his youth, and thought that an older Democrat should be elected. In the Senate he soon became prominent for his industry, information, and ability, and was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, where he rendered important service in moulding the laws of our young State. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. During his second term the State Bank of Indiana was chartered. Mr. Whitcomb opposed the charter, being constitutionally opposed to involving the State in debt, by borrowing money for the Bank to speculate in; but since the charter of the bank he has always opposed any measures against it, believing it due to that institution to give it a fair trial.

During his services in the Senate, the Internal Improvement bill passed. He was strongly opposed to involving the State so deeply as it forebore the gigantic scheme proposed to be eventually do. But the counties in his district were much interested and would be greatly benefited by the measure, so that those of the contemplated works passed through them, and all the members of the House from those counties were in favor of the system. He nevertheless opposed the bill, until he received instructions from his constituents to vote for it. Being a firm believer in the Democratic doctrine of the right of instruction, he had no alternative but to vote for the bill as requested, and as the session was so far advanced, that no success would be elected if he resigned, and his district would consequently be deprived of a vote on that vital measure, he finally voted for it. He however made every exertion to amend the bill in several particulars, the propriety of which, though in that period of high excitement and passion on the subject of internal improvements overlooked by men of all parties, is now manifest to all. He made a masterly speech in opposition to giving the appointment of the members of the board of internal improvements to Gov. Noble. It was understood that the Governor would appoint a committee living on each of the right leading improvements, and that in consequence of the whole of the work would be commenced at once. Mr. Whitcomb contended that the State ought not to overstep her energies; but that the Legislature should elect the board, and select men in no way connected with or living near any of the works, who would only put such matter in the hands of the State would be able to complete. Had this system of "Classification" been adopted there is no doubt our State would have escaped the ruin and prostration which have since fallen upon it. This speech created a great excitement; but his doctrines were vehemently repudiated by the friends of the system, and he was denounced and reproached for betraying himself against what was then thought the interests of the counties he represented.—Mr. Whitcomb's proposition was carried 16 to 15. An adjournment was immediately made by a friend of the system and carried. Careless of the vote was re-considered, and the bill passed as it came from the House.

One circumstance may serve to show the strong feeling Mr. Whitcomb's independent and judicious course on the internal improvement question engendered against him. A few days before the bill was introduced, a large democratic convention assembled at Indianapolis to nominate electors of President and Vice President; this convention, unknown to Mr. W., unanimously recommended him to President Jackson for the office of District Judge of the U. S., then vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Park. The President had already nominated Judge Holman, or Mr. Whitcomb would have been appointed. When the Senate adjourned, after Mr. Whitcomb's speech above referred to, several senators and one representative were so much displeased at his course in opposing the apparent interests of his district, that they threatened to write to the President, retracting their recommendation; one even said to have carried his threats into effect. Through his veto on the final passage of the bill was given with the greatest reluctance, and only in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, we have seen attempts made by his opponents, now the system has become unpopular, to identify him with it, and charge him with being one of the friends of the measure! Contact so unprincipled only shows to what a depth of degradation a portion of the whig press of this State is sunk, and to what dishonorable means they will resort to defeat the man they so much dread. Their falsehood will recoil on themselves, and convince every unprejudiced mind of the want of principle of a party which can resort to such low standards, and must induce many honest citizens to show their repudiation by sustaining the man against whom they are directed.

At the state convention to which we have alluded Mr. Whitcomb prepared the address, at the request of the state central committee. It was, like every thing emanating from his pen, perspicuous and forcible. It discusses the leading questions of the day in a manner calculated to turn the attention of the people from mere controversy about men to the more important one of principles. It is worthy the pen of every young man who wishes to know the real question at issue between the parties which have so long divided our country.

In much confusion. He introduced a system of order, regularity, and industry into his office and soon brought up all arrears of business, although many had supposed it could not be done without engaging a large number of extra clerks. Mr. Whitcomb was indefatigable in his labors in this department, and set an example of industry to his clerks; in order to induce them to follow it he promoted them in proportion to the amount and character of the work performed by each. A large proportion of the clerks in his office were whigs, and those who were worthy were promoted in preference to those whose political views agreed with his own, but whose want of application to business rendered them less deserving. This course gave offense to some of his political friends, and he was urged to remove the whig clerks. This he declined saying he always took the liberty of expressing his own opinion and he was willing to concede to others the same privilege.

When Harrison came into office, he declined to remove Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Tyler however, was imposed upon by Ewing, his secretary of the Treasury to appoint another in his place. As the Treasury department has the control of the land office, Mr. Tyler gave way to Mr. Ewing, though he had been so well acquainted with the real character of the Secretary as he now is. Mr. Whitcomb would not have been removed. The satisfactory manner in which the business of the land office was conducted during Mr. Whitcomb's term of service is known to all; and to him is our state indebted for the grant of law for continuing the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute. This attorney general had reported against the legality of the grant; but Mr. Whitcomb's able reports in his favor were so clear and conclusive that they prevailed, and the grant was made to the state. His services on this occasion will be long remembered by the citizens of Indiana, particularly those interested in the Wabash and Erie Canal. In his political principles Mr. W. was well known to be a firm and consistent democrat; candid in the expression of his own opinions, and liberal and courteous towards those who differ with him. The distinguishing characteristic of his mind, is his great power of reasoning. He never attempts to appeal to men's passions, but always addresses himself to their reason. In his arguments he is clear and distinct in stating his positions; and his promises once admitted, the demonstration follows as certainly as any demonstration in Euclid.

When in the Senate he did not speak often nor at much length; but what he did say was always to the point, and so clearly and strongly expressed, that there was no mistaking his meaning. When he rose the members were sure he had something to say worthy of their attention. In every position in which Mr. Whitcomb has been placed, he has shown himself equal to the duties devolving upon him. As a legislator, he was, from his great practical knowledge and information and eminent talents, of great service to his constituents and the state at large. And when in office at Washington City his aptitude and business habits made him a favorite with all who transacted business at the General Land Office.

Such is the man the democracy of Indiana have selected to be their standard bearer in the coming contest, and unless the people are recreant to their first interest the measure of his usefulness is not yet full.

CANAL CELEBRATION.

The approaching celebration of the completion of our canal, will, we expect, be more than usually attended. We hear, certainly that the inhabitants of every town along the line feel the greatest interest and are preparing to participate. The Toledo Guards, and the companies in Lafayette, and probably other places, will be here. We have no doubt there will be as many as all the boats on the canal can accommodate.

The committee of arrangements have selected a grove on the farm of Col. T. Barnum as the place at which the exercises of the day will be held. It is a beautiful site, exactly adapted for the occasion, large enough to accommodate the vast number who will assemble, and sufficient to shade from the sun to be pleasant and agreeable.

President Tyler in his visit to the celebration at Hunter Hill, on the 17th inst. Great preparations are making by the authorities of New York (through which city he passes on his route) to give him a reception suitable in the dignity of the station he occupies as ruler over 17 millions of freemen.

It is said the President intends visiting his sister, Mrs. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, previous to his return to Washington. If he should it is not improbable that he may honor us with a visit at our celebration. An invitation has been forwarded him.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate the whigs stand 25 whigs, 45 democrats, and 1, (Mr. Percie) unaffiliated. Three vacancies, viz. two in Tennessee, one in Maryland. These, when filled, will most probably be all Democrats, giving us the ascendancy in that body.

In the House, of 85 members already chosen, 45 are Democrats and 40 Whigs. In the late Congress the same States sent 51 Whigs, 45 Democrats; showing a slight change in the views of the people on matters and things in general.

The election in the remainder of the States, together with the number of members to which they are entitled, are as follows:

Members.	
7	Maine, 2d Monday in Sept.
4	Vermont, 1st Tuesday in Sept.
2	Rhode Island, undetermined.
4	Massachusetts, June 2d.
5	New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in Oct.
24	Pennsylvania, " "
21	Ohio, " "
6	Maryland, 1st Wednesday in Oct.
8	North Carolina, 1st Monday in Aug.
7	Alabama, " "
1	Mississippi, 1st Monday in Aug.
4	Louisiana, 1st Monday in July.
11	Tennessee, 1st week in August.
10	Kentucky, " "
10	Indiana, " "
7	Illinois, " "
3	Michigan, 1st Monday in Oct.
138	

DELEGATION EDITORS.—A fight almost. The Cleveland Plaindealer says: "The editor of the Plaindealer Telegraph is now with us. All we have to say, if he wants to fight, let him name the day and place, and we will water him like blazes! Hall County."

To this the Plaindealer Telegraph responds: "To take your two Miss Longs and see that you have room to exercise the 'better part of valor.' We are Captains of the Georgia Guard, mind that. Tan-sa-de-hak-ton, to-day!"

On seeing this the editor of the Plaindealer concludes that on the whole, he won't fight. Discussion is the better half of valor, and "we" and "thought," especially on such subjects, are his best.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Whitcomb presented an admirable paper on the tariff to the Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis on the 9th January last. This has been printed in a pamphlet, and extensively circulated, and has also been copied by most of the democratic papers in the West; we intend to commence the publication of it in a week or two, and to speak for it as a calm and dispassionate general by all our readers; on the whig part of them especially. The arguments against a protective tariff are so strong, and so clearly and plainly expressed, that we do not need any extracts from Indiana can be in favor of it after reading them.

The whigs were greatly alarmed at the appearance of this pamphlet, knowing it was calculated to remove the errors under which so many labored, and upon their eyes in their true interest. As an antidote, it was determined to publish a reply, and Mr. Bigger was being deemed competent. Of Mr. B. Smith was engaged on the task. He has produced a wretchedly unfair, which he denounces "the other side for the purpose of facts for the people." It is no more a production than that few whig papers have ventured to publish it—even the Indiana Journal only copies extracts from it, well knowing that the entire work contains many contradictions and absurdities that it would do more harm than good to the cause of whiggery. Several of the Democratic papers have offered to their Whig neighbors to publish the other side of facts, if they (the whigs) would send them (the democrats) what we believe not one has accepted the offer.

We have been offered to publish the following "private" circular received by a whig in this vicinity, requesting subscriptions for Smith's pamphlet. We should like to know if Barnett, the editor of the Journal and publisher of the pamphlet, had authority to use the names of the Whig central committee, appended to the circular. We should also like to know what Democratic editors have refused to publish Smith's pamphlet, if their Whig neighbors would do the same with Whitcomb's; and what Whig editors have made any such proposal. The assertion we think is the other side of fact.

(Private.)

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1863.

DEAR SIR:

We have taken the liberty herewith to mail to your address a few numbers, designed as specimens, of the reply of Hon. O. H. Smith to the Tariff pamphlet of James Whitcomb. The importance of a thorough dissemination of this valuable document need not be urged upon you, and it can only be circulated by the aid of the good friends of the cause throughout the State. To depend for its circulation on newspapers is to subject it to all the dangers of an uncorrected publication, besides the delay and the subdivision of its arguments, from week to week—so that nothing of the comprehensive form of such publications. In its present shape it is furnished as revised by the author, as a whole, and in a shape ready to be preserved.

The State Central Committee have already discharged expenses and collected funds from the county of Marion and through their own members, to an amount tenfold exceeding all the returns from the balance of the State. They have done this willingly, but they are able to do no more. Our opponents are every where distributing the falsehoods denominated Facts, which Mr. Smith has refuted. The Editors of that party decline the publication of the reply, although the Whig Editors of the State have, generally, proposed to lay before their readers the production of Mr. Whitcomb, upon that condition. Our best reliance therefore is upon those, like yourself, who are known to feel a lively interest in the propagation of the truth.

You will do us a great favor by sending in your orders as soon as possible.

Whig Central Committee.

P. S. Please direct your orders to S. V. B. NORT, of the Whig Central Committee.

Mr. Webster.—The Intelligence of this morning endorses the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who says of Mr. Webster: "He held on as long as he could, without changing his politics as a Whig; and I do not doubt that he now 'breathes free.' The Intelligence would open the door of the Whig log cabin, and offer a pound of hard cider to Mr. Webster. In token of perfect reconciliation. We would predict that it will not be a great while before some friend of the Ex-Secretary will write a long letter, and call upon him to define his position; and then Daniel will write a long letter, and prove himself, incontestably and beyond all cavil, a 'whig of the first water'—a 'whig from the start' and that he only remained in the Cabinet of John Tyler to try and bring him back to Whiggism. We are therefore the whig papers will yelp for joy, say they felt sure he did not mean to desert them, and immediately admit him into the whig fold. Perhaps they may 'kill the fatted calf' and make merry on the return of the prodigal. The Intelligence has always had a soft side for Daniel, and has defended him even while he was erring from the fold. For his sake, it has spared John Tyler; and now that Daniel has retired, it is among the first to make overtures to him, and begins to lush the President most unparagonably.—Globe.

CELEBRATION.—It is in contemplation by the citizens of the vast region of country bordering along the valley of the Monmouth, to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, on the 4th of July next, and it is intended, we learn, to select our distinguished fellow citizen, General LEWIS CASS, to deliver an oration on the occasion. No individual can be selected, who would do up such an undertaking in better style—or whose presence would be more cordially received by the hardy Hoosiers and Buckeyes who will doubtless be there congregated in vast multitudes.

Long identified with the great interests of the West, and personally known to thousands of its early inhabitants, although separated from them by a time in the discharge of important public duties, we trust he will not fail to accept the invitation, and it is further hoped that such of the citizens of Michigan as have leisure and can afford it, will likewise participate in the contemplated celebration, and get up by the hardy border settlers of our sister states.—Detroit Constitutional Democrat.

On friends at Detroit are rather in advance of the mood. The committee has not yet selected an orator. Gen. Cass has been invited to attend the celebration, and of course would be expected to address the assemblage; he may perhaps be selected as the orator of the day, but the choice is not yet made. The selection of Gen. Cass would be a very judicious one and would give general satisfaction.

Cor. Johnston.—The Kentucky of the 19th inst. makes the following announcement: "A new Democratic paper called the Phœnix, to support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Col. H. M. Johnson, for the Vice Presidency, has been established in Cincinnati. The editor, Mr. Radabaugh, says he will himself be addressing the claims of Col. Johnson, in the latter of the two. In no event will he accept the nomination."

The St. Louis Reporter, remarking on the above says: As Col. Johnson passed through Louisville a few days previous to the publication of the foregoing paragraph, we suppose the declaration that he will not consent to run for the Vice Presidency is made on sufficient authority.

Tariff.—England has hitherto been considered the nursing mother of the protective policy, but since the passage of our late tariff law we have completely thrown away the palm from her and adopted her own policy.

In England, under the late adjustment of the tariff law, no manufactured article pays a higher duty than 25 per cent, while under ours the goods used by the laboring or producing classes pay from 50 to 100. The English duties on provisions of every kind are greatly reduced—so much so that our western farmers could easily compete in their markets with the Irish and continental supplies of pork, bacon, beef, lard, tallow, and cheese, but for our high tariff on low priced manufactured goods, which prevents their receiving such articles in exchange for their produce. Our tariff upon all the coarser articles used by the western farmer being a prohibition, the English manufacturer is compelled to sell to those who buy from him, our products are consequently shut out of the British market. If but a moderate duty had been laid upon these articles, a large trade in produce from the west would have sprung up between the farmers of that region and the manufacturers of Great Britain. The former would have taken manufactured goods in exchange for their produce, and the latter would in turn have increased demand for our goods.

But under the present foolish policy of protection, which is called domestic industry, we are cutting off a large number of our own people from those markets who consume a million and a half of bales, to protect those who only consume 350,000 bales.—Nat. F.

Traders.

Proprietors of the Lakes.—From the statistics in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser on the facts in relation to the propeller Hercules in the building by Messrs. Hollister.

The building of the propeller Hercules is the commencement of a new era in lake navigation, and her owners predict for that description of vessels a large share of the carrying trade, especially upon the upper lakes. The Hercules is 260 tons burden, 135 feet long, 25 feet beam, 8 feet deep, and put together in the strongest manner. She has 14 state rooms, 6 first class, with sufficient additional space for the erection of 36 bunks more, and from the peculiar symmetry of the hull, she will doubtless afford ample accommodations for families emigrating. Her space below for storage is large, having almost the entire half of the vessel appropriated for that purpose. The peculiar feature, however, of the Hercules is, her engine and its machinery. On examining the machinery, all are struck with the infinite completeness of the steam apparatus, and its perfect simplicity, the whole weighing but fifteen tons. The engine is simple and very small, lies close upon the keelson, and fills but a space of six feet square. It is one of Erickson's patent, was made at Auburn, and is computed to be of fifty horse power. We might here remark that the weight of an engine and boiler for one of our largest steamers is estimated at from 60 to 90 tons—the dead weight of which a propeller cannot carry. The Hercules is made of boiler iron, 3-8 inches thick, 125 inches broad by 30 long, and is placed on two long wrought iron shafts protruding from either side of the stern post. The diameter of the paddle is 6 feet 4 inches. From the superb manner in which the Hercules is built and fitted out, having cost nearly \$20,000, it is apparent that the Messrs. Hollister are determined to give the experiment a full and fair trial. Another boat of the same tonnage, for the same owners, is now being built at Port Huron, and will be out next month. The Cleveland propeller was launched on the 22d ult., and the 4th vessel of the kind is rapidly progressing toward completion at Chicago.

The Ohio Loan.—Good News to Contractors.—The New York Express of Monday last says: "We learn officially that the Ohio seven percent loan has been taken. \$600,000 have been subscribed for at par; the parties having the option of taking the remainder, amounting to nine hundred thousand dollars at any time prior to the 15th September next. Should this option not be taken, the payment of the debt which it covers is to be made in the domestic bonds, interest 8 percent payable at the State Treasury; and no more seven per cent stock, beyond the above \$600,000 will be issued."

The news will be highly gratifying to the contractors on our public works, who have so long been kept out of their pay by the inability of the State to procure funds.

We feel authorized to state that the \$600,000 above named will be paid out by the State officers, to contractors, &c. as soon after the Commissioner's return from New York as the several amounts due to each claimant can be determined, which will be no doubt within from ten to twenty days from this date.—Ohio Statesman.

The Holders of the Santa Fe Traders.—Judge Catron, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has issued a special term to St. Louis for the two McDonnells and others, engaged in the robbery and murder of Chavez, the Santa Fe trader. The Court will sit at some convenient place, and will adjourn for this purpose. It will be necessary to have some of the witnesses from Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe Murders.—The St. Louis Republic of the 12th, says: "The steamer Western arrived last evening from the Missouri river, bringing on board six of the men who were engaged in the murder and robbery of Chavez, the Santa Fe trader.

A number of them had been in Independence and when the Western left the main body was hourly expected; among them was Mr. Glasgow. Don Alvarez had quit the main body by the upper end of the boat. But little importance will be attached to the fact that the party to intercept the trading party, who are about to leave Independence for Santa Fe, as we are informed that a detachment of Mexican soldiers had arrived at the fork of the Arkansas and would be in waiting to conduct them. They will be escorted to the forks by a detachment of United States troops."

The Directors of the Banker Hill monument have resolved to celebrate the completion of the great work on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle which it commemorates. Mr. Webster will deliver the oration. The President of the United States, and members of the Cabinet, will be present. The procession civil and military, will be under the direction of Major General Samuel Chandler. The entire cost of the Banker Hill Monument is \$130,000.

Canadian Tariff.—The duties imposed by the Canadian Legislature on American products, take effect on the first of July. On wheat is seven and a half cents per bushel, and on flour eighty cents per barrel. No restriction is made between flour going to England, whether manufactured from wheat produced in Canada or in the United States; it is still to be admitted as Canadian produce, at a duty of some ten cents per barrel.

The duty in England on American flour, is equal to a prohibition, and the only way it can be admitted is by manufacturing the wheat in Canada. The case is similar with provision. If packed in Canada, whether raised there or in this country, they are admitted at the same duty, and this is merely nominal; whereas, if packed in this country, they must be sent as before through Canada.

Importation from Mexico.—The New Orleans paper has some important information from Yucatan, the Mexican army near Yucatan, 2000 strong, have surrounded themselves to the Yucatanese, having suffered greatly from want of provisions and desertions. This means of capitulation were honorable, the Mexicans marching at once for Yucatan, whence they were to sail for Tampico.

Corruption of Lefevre.—The Rev. Amos Lefevre was tried a few days since in Bradford county, charged with the seduction and the ruin of Miss Wundhurst. This, it will be remembered, is the painful case in which the father died of a broken heart, and the mother was reported to have lost her reason. The heartless villain was fully convicted.

TOLEDO & WASHBURN LINE,
on the *Nobisk and Erievian*.
Droster in Salt, Flour, Grain, &c., and Pig Iron &c.
ARK now prepared in make, Lard, Pig Iron &c.
on produce for sale at Toledo, or destined for
any other market; also, to contract for freight
and to send to New York, or any point on the Har-
vard and Erie Canal, for the above fresh supplies.

**JOHN M. COLLINS,
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Jan. 29, 1855.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 429.

THOMAS TIGAR.

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF MARKET & HANNAH STREETS.

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Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF INTEMPERANCE.

1. Intemperance, feeling quite feeble and frail, And fearing that death will soon o'er me prevail;

Oppressed with diseases and pains so intense, They almost deprive me of reason and sense; To the name of old Bacchus, my excellent lord, My last Will and Testament hereby record:

To my wife Mrs. Poverty, first I bestow, My splendid mansion that stands just below Where the head of Rum River all centre and flow;

To avoid all mistake concerning the spot, It lies, (if my memory deceives me not), In the state of Starvation, and County of Guilt, Where the blood of poor Brandy was drunk as 'twas spilt.

The building is easily known at first view, The windows with bats and old rats thrust through;

By a hole in the door you discover a mug, On a small broken table beside neighbor jug, A bed of torn quilts and loose straw next appears,

With a few rusty stools and one or two chairs, My late in the township of Scull tub I live, 'Tis a trusty old friend Mr. Make-out-to live, He dwells in Drunken hollow, his neighbors are few;

Their names are Gin-suckers Love Whiskey, &c. Blue.

My country seat standing upon a small mound, Long known by the title of Wallowing ground, I bequeath to Sir Jug-it, a man very fond Of living in fence corner, mud hole, and pond.

The names of my children I now must call, And first into Idleness, eldest of all, I give and bequeath as his own lawful right, A lot in the township of Dream day and night.

Entitled, the Beggar's last shift for a meal; Near Tattler Town, Alma House and Ragmuff, dwells.

On Laziness next I intend to bestow, A small piece of meadow quite fertile and low, Situated near Sluggardburg, just on the line That separates, Sybilious Liquors from Wine; If farmed and improved with his usual care, A splendid assortment of hirsars 'twill bear.

The Drunkard, a child ever dear to my heart, Comes in for a share of what I can impart; He lies on the side of Shipwreck hill, His rations are drawn from the Worm of the Still; Just below sweeps the river of Death, dark and wide.

Each dram he consumes brings him nearer its tide; His bed is so strangely mounted upon wheels, It slides down the hillcock whenever he reels.

To his wife a large bottle of Tears I bequeath, A bed of dry leaves with fresh thorns underneath, A few worn out garments patched up so complete, As to let in the cold, while they keep out the heat;

A cow so long fattened on nothing at all, That she scarcely can rise if she happens to fall, To himself I bequeath a most ardent desire, From the mouth of a jug to inhale liquid fire.

I also will give the last of that remains In the state of Disease and County of Pains; Bounded north by the township of Free-lad-enough,

And east by the creek of a little raw snuff, South by Destruction, a valley quite dear, By Slagger hills westward where Tipplers repair.

The principal points of this portion of land, Are Red nose adventure, sore eyes at command, Reel hollow, Old hiccup point, Light headed ferry.

Grog drinking, fall out point, half drunk and quite merry.

Mo cover, I give him a strong osken cask, A broken decanter, and small pocket flask; The former with Spirits is full to the bung, Containing a Serpent, some poisonous tongue.

Proves fatal to all who are wounded thereby, Some linger for years, others suddenly die. The flask, too, is made with such wonderful art, It conceals in the bottom a curious dart;

When the cork is withdrawn this dart strikes a blow That lays its possessor off senseless and low.

To Tippler, my youngest but one I assign, Twelve bottles of Porter, one barrel of Wine; Well knowing his stomach out of repair, I'll leave some good Cordial, his languor to cheer.

With an old copper kettle in which to boil stew, When his appetite calls for a warm dram or two, And he is provided that when he grows old, And all his possessions for whiskey are sold,

If he need a repose or steam rather high, Free of charge he may sleep with the pigs in their sty.

Moderate Drinkers, my youngest, and favorite child, On whom with affection I ever have smiled, The last, is not least—to him I intend To give a Decanter, in lieu of a friend,

Containing fresh Bitters, for more, noon, and night.

To make his ideas more active and bright; Also to sharpen his relish for food, And keep his whole system in regular mood; When coldness or heat would enfeeble his frame, 'Twill add certain vigor to life's tardy flame;

When wet or when dry, when sick or in health;

When poverty stricken, or encumbered with wealth;

When hungry or full, or desponding, or gay, 'Twill heighten his joys and chase sadness away; I likewise provide that a hoghead of rum, Be laid up to serve him for years yet to come.

For time is advancing, when nought will suffice, But to sit by his cup and drink till he dies.

I here should have mentioned more of my friends, Were it not that strange slumber upon me descends,

My limbs failing—tremble, I scarcely can stand, My senses grow torpid and death is at hand; My Executor, old Mr. Grog-Shop, shall be, He always has been a firm friend unto me;

All my goods and effects that remain must be sold, Such as Shame, Rats, Sorrow, Diseases untold; With Remorse and Despair, to beggar and kill My neighbors, whose names are not found in this will.

I wish to be laid in a coffin of lead, A black whiskey bottle just under my head; Then buried in Done over Island alone, With my name simply carved on a common flint stone.

I hereby declare this my last will and deed, None other, whatever, shall this supercede; My hand shall bear witness this ninth of the sun, In the year in which Bacchus was raised to the throne.

One thousand, eight hundred, and forty and one, INTEMPERANCE. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and delivered by In temperance, the above named testator, as and for his last Will and Testament; in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

GLUTTONOUS APPETITE, EVERHIRST TOPER, REASONLESS SPENDALL.

JUVENILE BARD, RURAL HILLS, Md.

More Mormon Boas found.—A young man in Pike Co. 11 nois, lately dreamed three nights in succession that there was treasure concealed in a mound in his neighborhood. Impressed with the circumstance of having the same dream so often he commenced digging in the mound, and after getting some 10 or 12 persons to help him, dug down to the depth of 11 feet, when they came to a bed of limestone, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire. After digging two feet through this, they discovered six brass plates, fastened together by iron wires. They were much corroded, but having been cleaned up were found to be covered with hieroglyphics. The plates are each four inches in length, one inch and three-quarters wide at the top, and two inches and three-quarters wide at the bottom, flaring out to point. There are four lines of characters or hieroglyphics on each; on one side of the plates are parallel lines running lengthwise. A few of the characters resemble, in their form, the Roman capitals of our alphabet—for instance, the capital B and X appear very distinct. In addition there are rude representations of three human heads on one of the plates, the largest in the middle; from this head proceeds marks of rays, resembling those which usually surround the head of Christ in the pictorial representation of his person.—There are also figures of two trees with branches, one under each of the two small heads, both leaning a little to the right. One of the plates has on it the figure of a large head by itself, with two hands pointing directly to it.

POISONING BY LEAD IN MACCUBA SNUFF.—Two cases of poisoning, probably by Maccuba snuff, containing red lead, have excited universal attention in Copenhagen. In the spring of 1842 M. Dreyer, highly esteemed as a scholar and a botanist, died there, after four months' illness, the symptoms having been doubtful and their cause difficult to ascertain. The deceased was much lamented, but his death had been almost forgotten when his friend, Dr. Ahrensens, read in a journal, that red Maccuba snuff was sometimes adulterated with red lead. On this he imagined that his deceased friend, who took a great deal of snuff, might have been poisoned by it. He, therefore, bought some at the shop where the deceased used to buy his, and found that it was mixed with a number of large and small grains, which looked like minimum; and on chemical examination, he discovered that the snuff contained from 16 to 20 percent of lead. After this discovery, Dr. Ahrensens, the physician of the deceased, did not doubt that Dreyer had been killed by the lead contained in the snuff; and this opinion seems fully confirmed by the course of the symptoms. These circumstances have made the case of another patient a young physician, very conspicuous. He has suffered for a year. This patient is also a great snuff taker, and long used the same snuff as the deceased patient. As he has now left it off it is to be hoped that this malady will be cured. The physician has been cited to answer for his misdeemeanor.—Medical Gazette.

Catholics getting the start of the Millers.—Among the items of intelligence in the first number of a new Catholic publication commenced, recently, in the city of St. Louis, are several accounts apparently coming from distinct sources, of the appearance, bodily, of the lord Jesus Christ in China. It is reported that this appearance has had the effect of turning the hearts of the Chinese to the truth of christianity—and that the Chinese Emperor is now cordially friendly to the preaching of christian Ministers in his empire.—Cincinnati Republican.

Hens.—A neighbor of ours states that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says one out of this fat, as large as a walnut, will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from her setting; and thus his hens lay through the whole winter. Will some more experimenters try the virtue of hog's lard?—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Lachine Canal.—Upwards of eight thousand laborers will be employed upon the Lachine Canal, Canada, during the approaching season. This great work will probably be finished in two or three years, when vessels of three hundred tons burden will be able to sail from ports on the Atlantic to any of the cities on the great lakes.—Rockester Democrat.

Curious method of planting corn.

John W. Sweet, of Tryingham, Berkshire County, informs us that he plants corn, in the following manner, and he realized 110 bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field on the surface of the green sward; then he ploughs the land into ridges about 3 feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back furrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates it through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough as much as he deems necessary. In this method, he marked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, and then pulls up all the corn stalks and lays them lengthways between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks up completely. Thus is made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks. The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He contends after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalks applied as we have described.

It is quite probable, the seeds and manure being undergoing decomposition, during the whole period of the growth of the corn, the crop will suffer less from drought than it would were there no vegetable matter beneath it to attract and detain moisture until its decomposition is completed.

As to the fact that corn stalks are the best manure for corn, the idea is strictly philosophical, and is fully sustained by chemical analysis. The doctrine seems to be well settled, that each crop requires its own peculiar food and unless the soil contains this the crop will not flourish. Hence the necessity of rotation of crops or the well established fact with particular men that potatoes will not thrive for many years in succession on the same piece, because the crop almost exhausted the soil of the peculiar food of the potato, while some other crop, requiring a different kind of food from what the potato requires, will succeed well on the same land where the potato crop has failed—thus as the ox and the sheep, when put to the same stack of hay, the one will eat what the other leaves, so it is with plants.

Now, if you shoot a partridge, and cut open his crop and find in it acorns and buds, you at once infer that acorns and buds are the natural food of the bird. So by chemical analysis you ascertain precisely what kind of food corn requires. Now as corn stalks contain the very elements of the food required by the corn crop, and return to the soil all the substances of which they exhausted the soil, the chemistry of agriculture teaches us that corn stalks, while undergoing decomposition, furnish the growing crop with those very gases required for the elaboration of the solid stock and ears.

But this is not the only conclusion of science, but a universal law of the vegetable world, by which an all-wise and beautiful God has provided that each precise species of plants shall be produced and perpetuated. The forest land, for centuries subject to a mighty growth from year to year, not only increase in fertility, but an annual top dressing, fitted to the purpose for which it is wanted, and composed by the unerring hand of Deity, but also from year to year, has something to spare for the good of man and beast.

Thus in the vegetable as in the animal world there is a wise provision, that each shall be sustained and reproduced; and as these natural laws are more and more developed by science, we may expect the purposes of infinite wisdom, as to the vegetable world will be less frustrated by the hand of unskillful culture.—Boston Traveller.

THE ZOARITES.—We publish the following as a piece of information relative to the progress of an Industrial Association in Ohio. It serves to show what may be done by association of labor, when there is no competition between man and man. We may here state, when the Zoarites first entered upon their farm they had but 600 dollars and now they are worth five millions.—Journal of Commerce.

Zoar, in Ohio, was settled by a company of Germans who put their property into common stock, with a patriarch at their head.—They came over and purchased the township about 1829. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one should marry until their affairs had arrived at such a state of maturity that the patriarch should think it expedient to remove the restraint. In the space of fifteen years they had built a town, cultivated gardens and fields erected a church, mills, &c. Of school houses they had no need. For there was not a child in the town. A gentleman who spent a sabbath with them in 1834, says the patriarch then about seventy years of age, read a portion of the Bible, and then delivered an address, in German, of course. The music was very fine and accompanied with all sorts of instruments. The company it is said consisted of about two hundred and fifty men, and a still larger number of women. There was no reason to doubt that the agreement of celibacy had been faithfully kept; but about a year afterwards the patriarch removed the restraint, and was one of the first to use the liberty he had granted.

MONEY.—Is this good money, said a man to a suspicious-looking wag, who had made some small purchase of him. It ought to be good, for I made it myself, was the answer. With he took the man up for forgery—but the man in his defence proved that he made the money by fiddling.

MR. JEFFERSON.

There are some facts connected with the history of Mr. Jefferson, the Apostle of Democracy, not very generally known to the present generation. At the time of the elder Adams' election to the Presidency, it was the practice under the constitution to make the candidate receiving the highest number of electoral votes the President, and the next highest Vice President. A false return in one State and the suppression of a return in another, gave Mr. Adams 71 votes and Mr. Jefferson 68, thus showing that the first federal President ever elected, succeeded by the same means which characterized the elevation of the younger Adams and General Harrison, the only Presidents from that party who have ever had. They all reached power by foul means.

Mr. Jefferson was an ardent friend of agricultural pursuits, which, with philosophical research, constituted the pleasure of his life. He remained in the Department of Secretary of State, one year longer than he wished only at the pressing entreaty of President Washington, and then retired two years before the expiration of his term of appointment. His feelings towards the cultivators of the soil, the great and leading, but neglected interest of the nation, is beautifully expressed in his Notes on Virginia, where he pays this high but just tribute to their worth and merits:

"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had any chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire which otherwise might escape from the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who soil not looking up to Heaven, for their own soul and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence depend for the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the dangers of ambition.—It is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a republic in vigor. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and constitution."

VINEGAR.—Good vinegar can be made, by adding 3 quarts of molasses to 8 gallons of clear rain water, and the same put into a good cask and well shook up a few times, and then put in two or three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask, if in summer, out of doors, at the warmest side of the house; but if in cold weather near the chimney, which it may keep warm. In ten or fifteen days add to the liquor a sheet of brown paper torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced. This is cheap. Try it.

N. B. The paper in this way managed, is sure to make what is called the 'mother,' or life of vinegar.

Extraordinary power of Recognition in a Tiger.—One day last week a singular circumstance occurred in Wombwell's Royal Menagerie, corroborative of the retentive memory said to be possessed by this most vicious of the forest tribe, the tiger. A sailor, who had been strolling round the exhibition, loitering here and there to admire and identify some of the animals with those he had seen in far distant climes, was attracted by the strange noise made by a tiger, who seemed irritated beyond endurance. Jack, somewhat alarmed, sought the keeper to inquire the cause of so singular a display of feeling, which he remarked, became more boisterous the nearer he approached his animal; the keeper replied that the behaviour of the tiger indicated either that he was vastly pleased or annoyed; upon this the sailor again approached the den, and, after gazing at the tiger for a few minutes, during which the animal became frantic with seeming rage, lashing his tail against his sides and giving utterance to the most frightful howling, discovered the tiger to be the same animal brought to England under the special care of the weather-beaten tar. It now became Jack's turn to be delighted, as it appeared the tiger was in recognizing his old friend, and, after making repeated applications to be permitted to enter the den for the purpose, as he said, of 'shaking a fist' to the beautiful animal, he was suffered to do; the iron door was opened and in jumped Jack to the delight of himself and striped friend, and to the astonishment of the lookers on. The affection of the animal was now shown by caressing and licking the pleased sailor, whom he seemed to welcome with the heartiest satisfaction; and when the honest tar left the den the anguish of the animal appeared almost insupportable.—Deenport Independent.

From the New York Evangelist.

PATIENCE IN THE PULPIT.

1. Be patient toward those boisterous at din-ners who come late to public worship.—They are a trial for some of them live near the sanctuary, and it would cost but a slight exertion to be prompt to the time. Bear with them. They will all get in by and by, and then, besides the comfort of having men-patience, you can enjoy the pleasure of thankfulness that they are in at last.

2. Bear too with those noisy worshippers.—The church door rings when he shuts it; he marches to his pew with the tread of a heavy dragon. A crash announces his pew door is closed. He has a cough that terrifies the nervous, and a sneeze that annoys many a church slumberer. He snores too, to the manifest discomfort of the drowsy about him. It is a pity there were not such modifications of all these matters, as that you might have a sacred stillness in the place of prayer. But you must bear with him. He gives you a capital opportunity of improving by exercise in the virtue now recommended.

3. Be patient with the sleepers. Perhaps they have never yet awoke to the fact, that the house of God is not the most proper place to enjoy a nap. Perhaps they will awake soon enough to bear the conclusion of your discourse, and to hear the better for their refreshing slumber. It is a moving thought, certainly, that you can look them up during

the week, and taking your sermon in your pocket, you can enquire if they would not like to hear what they so unfortunately lost.

4. The noisy boys in the gallery and elsewhere, will try your patience. But you will find a stock of knowledge by learning how poorly they are trained and disciplined at home; and how lovely an affair it is for parents to suffer their children to be beyond their sight and influence in the sanctuary.

5. Show sweet patience also toward that man yonder, who demonstrates his interest in the close of worship, by various timely preparations. Incipient steps are taken during the last singing. He buttons his coat; puts on his gloves; disposes of his spectacle, looks after his hat; grasps his whip or his cane, &c. all this before benediction. During that he gets the door of the pew ajar, ready for a leap into the aisle, and the benediction sounds are scarcely uttered, often not quite uttered, ere he begins his flight towards home. One would think that his precious life depended on the despatch with which he could leave the sanctuary behind him. Bear with him! It is indeed a pity he shoots out of the house of prayer with such unbecoming haste; but be comforted, Time cures many evils. He will not be able to flee the temple of the Lord in such swiftness, when increasing years have laid their burdens upon him. Think of that.

Some of the younger members also, may leave the place of worship in a greater hurry than they otherwise would, for the purpose of getting good places on the side walk, and forming a double line of admiring gazers through which the ladies have to 'run the gauntlet' on their egress. But have a little patience. This evil will cure itself. They will not do so when they get married.

6. If you are a country congregation be patient to such parishioners as feel it indispensable to bring their dogs with them to meeting. It shows kindness, for how lonely the poor fellows would be at home. Besides, a goodly group of dogs patrolling the porch—whining after their masters—chasing one another up and down the aisles, and anon upon the pulpit stairs, making all the children giggle, and starting church officers and others in pursuit—all this will help to keep people awake, will show the sanctuary is a place not altogether destitute of excitement, and will give an excellent opportunity for PATIENCE IN THE PULPIT.

ANOTHER SIGN IN THE SKY.

The world will not come to an end, until the very worst kind of sinners are reformed. See the following warning to this class, as related to Mr. Deutelmose, of the Mills' Point Herald. We have sometimes thought we saw something like it ourselves. After reading the course pursued by the honest flat boat captain, let all of our readers who are in the same category, go and do likewise.

ANOTHER SIGN.—Full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by the Engineer of the flat boat Miller, in the sky on Saturday night April first.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Blindman, Engineer of the flat boat Miller, a packet that runs between this place and No where in particular, called by proxy at our office & gave us the full particulars of the wonderful sight seen by him on the night above mentioned, fully aware of the mania infecting the public mind, which makes them eager to snatch at and believe each and every thing of a marvelous nature, however absurd, and desirous of administering his mite to gratify this morbid taste after the wonderful.

He states as the flat boat Miller was on her trip to this place, when slowly and silently moving along the undisturbed waters of the Mississippi, about 11 or 12 o'clock, P. M., just as the boat was making her turn round Island No. 6 it being a starlight night, he was giving a lick back on the starboard bar, to keep the boat from running too close on the sand bar near the island, when he turned to the south-western direction of the horizon, he discovered a strange light on the Kentucky shore. The captain of the Miller was sitting in the cabin a straddle of a whiskey barrel, with his back leaning gracefully against a lot of bulk pork, when his eyes caught the reflection from the strange light which shone in upon him through a little window situated in the side of the boat; he immediately rushed out and asked Mr. Blindman if he saw the light. Mr. B. said he did.

"What is it?" said the captain.

"Dear only knows," said Mr. B.

From this the captain disappeared from the roof, and went below.

Mr. Blindman also sought safety in flight but being anxious to discover whence this light came, he looked diligently out of the cabin window, in rather a south west course, when he saw the comet, which to him appeared to assume the outlines of a venomous serpent, it was a long bright streak, straight way pointing to the East, with a head on one end, and a tale on the other, which latter appendage he discovered written in large twenty line pica.

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK!

Mr. Blindman watched it for two or three minutes, when the tail part disappeared nearly to the middle, and the remainder in a gradual manner formed in distinct Roman characters the word,

PATIENCE.

Mr. B. had time now to renew his sinking courage by taking a drink drawn from the red headed barrel, on which the captain reclined. Having in this manner raised steam he proceeded with his observations. After about one minute and a half, he watching it and his pint tinker alternately, it changed, turning into the following letters:

THE

as perfect as was ever seen, in which position it remained as before. B. stated that he was surprised greatly at this, but not in the least scared or frightened, and immediately tapped the barrel for another horn. The Captain followed suit and both returned to the window, but ere this the figure had changed to the following letters, which were so plain that B. could read them without his spectacles:

PRINTER.

The captain said to Mr. B. 'what's wanted?' Mr. B. replied, 'three dollars to pay my subscription to the Commercial Herald; did you ever see the like?'

The captain answered, 'I see it, and my

conscience smiles me sore; hand out of the pocket book, and get out six dollars; which, as soon as day breaks, shall liquidate my dues to the Herald for two years subscription. Nay, to make assurance doubly sure, I'll pay for one year's subscription in advance.'

Mr. B. stated, that when the captain said this, the awful light disappeared and gradually the sky returned to its original appearance.

Mr. B. states further, that he forsook not his seat on the whiskey barrel; he assures us, let others think as they will, that he has related what he saw. He is no Millerite, neither is he crazy nor frightened, and if gentlemen and ladies will call on him, he will convince them of the propriety of paying the printer.

The captain says it was something quite inexplicable, and he was sorry he had not since he paid the printer, for, he says, ever since he paid the printer, he felt like a new man—he has no fear of comets, or Miller's prophecies, and with a clear conscience and a printer's receipt in full in his hand, he thinks he could enjoy with pleasure another full view of this grand, and wonderful, and unaccountable phenomenon.

From the Indiana State Sentinel.

THE ENGLISH TOBACCO TARIFF

Messrs. Editors:—As great use is made by the advocates for a high tariff, of the heavy duty levied by the British government on the importation of Tobacco into British ports, I think it very well to disabuse the public mind relative to that particular impost. The cons speak of it in such a way as to give the idea that it is a protective duty, and injurious to the consumption of American tobacco in the British islands, and argue that duties ought to be levied here on articles of British growth or manufacture equivalent to the duties which are laid there on articles which are the growth or manufacture of this country. Now the duty levied on tobacco in England is not a protective duty, but purely for revenue; for whilst the government levies a high duty upon its importation, it also prohibits the growth of it at home, by which means all the tobacco which is used in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland must be imported from the United States, no other country supplying the article. Tobacco will grow in England as well as in Indiana, perhaps not so well as in Virginia or Maryland, and large quantities might be produced there if the law would allow it; but the policy of that country is to lay the heaviest imposts on what are called luxuries to press as little as possible on what are called the necessities of life. Thus, if a gentleman choose to keep a horse for the purpose of hunting or for his amusement, he pays a high tax upon it, whilst horses kept for the plough or for carts or wagons, pay little or no duty. If he keep hounds for the purpose of hunting, he has to pay a high duty, whilst a farmer or housekeeper may keep a dog to guard his property, free from duty, if I recollect right, or on payment of a very light one. Thus the law, looking upon Tobacco as an article not necessary to human life or prosperity, levies a high tax on its importation and makes it penal for any one to grow it in such quantities as to render its culture useful. I believe that forty plants is the extent to which the law will allow any individual to grow tobacco in the British isles. The American tobacco grower is therefore protected by the English law, and not injured.

CALOMEL.—The following extract is from the lectures of N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. He thus discourses on the use of calomel:

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton, with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places, the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous more intolerable than poisonous vapors, limbs racked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern states! Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid unwarranted, murderous quackery.—What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. What is it that stops the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in his own destructive and ungovernable hands? He who, for an ordinary cause resigns the fate of his patient to mercury is a vile enemy to the sick, and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season, have paved the way for the business of life, for he has enough to do even afterwards to stop the mercurial breach of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

BEANS FOR SHEEP.—If you have any beans unfit for culinary purposes in consequence of being mouldy or rancid, wash them carefully and give them to your sheep.—There is nothing, perhaps, sheep more admire at this season, and a gilt day will be of more benefit to them than a pint of corn. It is frequently the case that beans are injured by wet before harvest, or by being stored away damp, become mouldy, and unfit for use. In this condition they are often sold for one half their value, which we consider equal to the best of corn in any state. The vines and pods of beans are also an excellent food for the sheep, and should be as carefully husbanded by the farmer, as his corn and hay.—Maine Cultivator.

A western Physician, whose mind ran more upon late speculations than upon his profession lately gave a patient some medicine with verbal directions that it should be taken 'twenty five per cent, down, and the balance in one, two and three years.'

THE

as perfect as was ever seen, in which position it remained as before. B. stated that he was surprised greatly at this, but not in the least scared or frightened, and immediately tapped the barrel for another horn. The Captain followed suit and both returned to the window, but ere this the figure had changed to the following letters, which were so plain that B. could read them without his spectacles:

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From the Indiana State Sentinel.

THE ENGLISH TOBACCO TARIFF

SPEECHES. SPEECHES.

The following are Mr. Kennedy's appointments to address his fellow citizens in Allen County.—Dr. Thompson is also expected to be present.

Wednesday, June 7 at McLain's on Piqua road at 3 p. m.

Thursday 8th, at R. McDonald's Adams, 9 a. m.

Heller's Eel River at 4 p. m.

Friday, 9th at Hunter's, Perry, at 10 a. m.

Cedarville at 3 p. m.

Saturday, 10th at Fairport at 10 a. m.

Fort Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.

Saturday June 24, at Ft. Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.

SPEECHES.

Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright will address their fellow citizens at the following places, and times. It is to be hoped that all parties will attend to hear them.

Muncietown, Monday June 26.

Marion, Tuesday June 27.

Wabash, Wednesday 28, at noon, and La-grange the same evening.

Huntington, Thursday 29.

Fort Wayne, Friday 30, and Saturday July 1st.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR

JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, is now on a tour through the State, and will visit here in about a month. His reception everywhere has been most flattering, and the impression created by his speeches is such as to show that his talents are highly appreciated by his fellow citizens and that he is looked upon as just the man above all others to bring our unfortunate State out of the difficulties in which a long course of Whig mismanagement has involved it. That he is the very man for the present crisis in the affairs of the State cannot be doubted by those who know him. To a clear and discriminating mind and sound judgment, he adds an energy and untiring industry which will enable him to bring the affairs of the State out of the chaos in which the imbecility or want of talent of the present executive and his predecessors have involved it. That his success is feared by those who have so long fattened on the spoils of the State and preyed on its very vitals, is manifested by the fierce and unrelenting attacks made upon him by the hired presses of those vampires.

To prevent the public from being misled by the denunciations heaped upon him, and to enable them to form a correct opinion of the true character and qualifications of the man who will doubtless be called to preside over them, we have collected a few facts in relation to his eventful career. By these it will be seen that he is emphatically a self-made man; that, almost without the advantages of the common elements of education, he has become one of the ripest scholars and most profound lawyers of the age; and that, without friends and family influence, he has by the force of his character and talents alone, raised himself to his present proud eminence. His success is another proof of the happy tendency of our institutions, to develop intellect and reward industry and virtue, and should be an incentive to our youth to persevere in their struggles for eminence.

The parents of Mr. Whitcomb removed at an early day from Vermont and settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, then comparatively a wilderness, where James resided from infancy to manhood, and where he imbibed that sense of purpose and independence of character which so generally characterizes the inhabitants of the western States. His father being, like most of the pioneers of the west, limited in his means, the greater portion of his time, until he became of age, was spent working on the farm; he had no opportunity of attending to a common school, or of receiving any formal education, but his parents having taught him to read, he in his early years displayed a fondness for books, and much of that indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge which characterized his after life. Every hour he could snatch from the severe labors of the farm, he devoted to the cultivation of his mind. It is related of him, that on one occasion having accidentally fallen in with a small work on chemistry, he became so anxious for a further insight into that science that he walked ten miles to a neighboring village, to request the loan of a work on the subject from a physician who now stands deservedly high in his profession. The doctor, seeing the barefooted boy, with some astonishment, asked him if he knew any thing upon the science, and thought some short history or school book would better suit him. Young Whitcomb replied he thought he could understand it; he finally was gratified with the work which he punctually returned according to promise, in a few weeks, and Dr. Drake says he had not only studied it, but understood it thoroughly.

After he became of age he taught a school for some time, and while doing this assiduously cultivated his own mind. He early evinced a strong desire to study the languages, a taste which he still cultivates, and having, in opposition to the advice of his friends, procured a Latin Grammar and Dictionary, commenced teaching himself that language. It is said, that when fulfilling the duties of Commissioner of the Land Office in Washington City, he was frequently

found by his friends poring over the pages of some German, Latin, or Italian author, while others were spending their time in idleness or dissipation.

He studied law while teaching school in Kentucky, and pursued his studies with a zeal which showed his determination to become distinguished in his profession. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Indiana, and commenced practice in Bloomington. Here he came in contact with some eminent practitioners, and so well did he sustain himself, that he was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney for the 5th Judicial circuit. The distinction which he gained at the bar won him the favor of his fellow citizens, and his elevation to another sphere of usefulness was elected to the State Senate, although many Democrats objected to his election on the ground of his youth, and thought that an older Democrat should be elected. In the Senate he soon became prominent for his industry, information, and ability, and was placed at the head of the Judiciary Committee, where he rendered important service in moulding the laws of our young State. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. During his second term the State Bank of Indiana was chartered. Mr. Whitcomb opposed the charter, being constitutionally opposed to involving the State in debt, by borrowing money for the Bank to speculate on; but since the charter of the bank he has always opposed any measures against it, believing it due to that institution to give it a fair trial.

During his services in the Senate, the Internal Improvement bill passed. He was strongly opposed to involving the State so deeply as he foresaw the gigantic scheme proposed would inevitably do. But the counties in his district were much interested and would be greatly benefited by the measure, no less than three of the contemplated works passed through them, and all the members of the House from those counties were in favor of the system. He nevertheless opposed the bill, until he received instructions from his constituents to vote for it. Being a firm believer in the Democratic doctrine of the right of instruction, he had no alternative but to vote for the bill or resign; and as the session was so far advanced, that no successor could be elected if he resigned, and his district would consequently be deprived of a vote on that vital measure, he finally voted for it. He however made every exertion to amend the bill in several particulars, the propriety of which, though at that period of high excitement and phrensy on the subject of internal improvements overlooked by men of all parties, is now manifest to all. He made a masterly speech in opposition to giving the appointment of the members of the board of internal improvements to Gov. Noble. It was understood that the Governor would appoint a commissioner living on each of the eight leading improvements, and that in consequence the whole of the works would be commenced at once. Mr. Whitcomb contended that the State ought not to overtask her energies; but that the Legislature should elect the board, and select men in no way connected with or living near any of the works, who would only put such under contract, as the State would be able to complete. Had this system of "Classification" been adopted there is no doubt our State would have escaped the ruin and prostration which has overtaken her. This speech created a great excitement; but his doctrines were vehemently opposed by the friends of the system, and he was denounced and reproached for arraying himself against what was then thought of as the interests of the counties he represented.—Mr. Whitcomb's proposition was carried 16 to 15. An adjournment was immediately moved by a friend of the system and carried. On re-assembling the vote was re-considered, and the bill passed as it came from the House.

One circumstance may serve to show the strong feeling Mr. Whitcomb's independent and judicious course on the internal improvement question engendered against him. A few days before the bill was introduced, a large democratic convention assembled at Indianapolis to nominate electors of President and Vice President; this convention, unknown to Mr. W., unanimously recommended him to President Jackson for the office of District Judge of the U. S., then vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Park. The President had already nominated Judge Holman, or Mr. Whitcomb would have been appointed. When the Senate adjourned, after Mr. Whitcomb's speech above referred to, several senators and one representative were so much displeased at his course in opposing the apparent interests of his district, that they threatened to write to the President, retracting their recommendation; one is even said to have carried his threats into effect. Though his vote on the final passage of the bill was given with the greatest reluctance, and only in obedience to the instructions of his constituents, we have seen attempts made by his opponents, now the system has become unpopular, to identify him with it, and charge him with being one of the friends of the measure! Conduct so unprincipled only shows to what a depth of degradation a portion of the whig press of this state is sunk, and to what dishonorable means they will resort to defeat the man they so much dread. Their falsehood will recoil on themselves, and convince every unprejudiced mind of the want of principle of a party which can resort to such foul slanders, and must induce many honest citizens to show their reprobation by sustaining the man against whom they are directed.

At the state convention to which we have alluded Mr. Whitcomb prepared the address, at the request of the state central committee. It was, like every thing emanating from his pen, perspicuous and forcible. It discusses the leading questions of the day in a manner calculated to turn the attention of the people from mere controversy about men to the more important one of principles. It is worthy the pen of every young man who wishes to know the real question at issue between the parties which have so long divided our country.

In 1836 Mr. Whitcomb was unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. The land sales at that time, and for a few years previous, were unprecedentedly large, and the business of the department very much behind, and

in much confusion. He introduced a system of order, regularity, and industry into his office, and soon brought up all matters of business, although many had supposed it could not be done without engaging a large number of extra clerks. Mr. Whitcomb was indefatigable in his labors in this department, and set an example of industry to his clerks; in order to induce them to follow it he promoted them in proportion to the amount and neatness of the work performed by each. A large proportion of the clerks in his office were whigs, and those who were worthy were promoted in preference to those whose political views agreed with his own, but whose want of application to business rendered them less deserving. This course gave offense to some of his political friends, and he was urged to remove the whig clerks. This he declined saying he always took the liberty of expressing his own opinion and he was willing to concede to others the same privilege.

When Harrison came into office, he declined to remove Mr. Whitcomb. Mr. Tyler however, was imposed upon by Ewing, his secretary of the Treasury to appoint another in his place. As the Treasury department has the control of the land office, Mr. Tyler gave way to Mr. Ewing; though had he been as well acquainted with the real character of the Secretary as he now is, Mr. Whitcomb would not have been removed. The satisfactory manner in which the business of the land office was conducted during Mr. Whitcomb's term of service is known to all; and to him is our state indebted for the grant of law for continuing the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute. The attorney general had reported against the legality of the grant; but Mr. Whitcomb's able reports in its favor were so clear and conclusive that they prevailed, and the grant was made to the state. His services on this occasion will be long remembered by the citizens of Indiana, particularly those interested in the Wabash and Erie Canal. In his political principles Mr. W. is well known to be a firm and consistent democrat; candid in the expression of his own opinions, and liberal and courteous towards those who differ with him. The distinguishing characteristic of his mind, is his great power of reasoning. He never attempts to appeal to men's passions, but always addresses himself to their reason. In his arguments he is clear and distinct in stating his positions; and his premises once admitted, the demonstration follows as certainly as any demonstration in Euclid.

When in the Senate he did not speak often nor at much length; but what he did say was always to the point, and so clearly and strongly expressed, that there was no mistaking his meaning. When he rose the members were sure he had something to say worthy of their attention. In every position in which Mr. Whitcomb has been placed, he has shown himself equal to the duties devolving upon him. As a legislator, he was, from his great practical knowledge and information and eminent talents, of great service to his constituents and the state at large. And when in office at Washington City his aptitude and business habits made him a favorite with all who transacted business at the General Land Office. Such is the man the democracy of Indiana have selected to be their standard bearer in the coming contest, and unless the people are recreant to their best interest the measure of his usefulness is not yet full.

CANAL CELEBRATION.

The approaching celebration of the completion of our canal, will, we expect, be numerously attended. We hear, verbally, that the inhabitants of every town along the line feel the liveliest interest and are preparing to participate. The Toledo Guards, and the companies in Lafayette, and probably other places, will be here. We have no doubt there will be as many come as all the boats on the canal can accommodate. The committee of arrangements have selected a grove on the farm of Col. T. Swaney as the place at which the exercises of the day will be held. It is a beautiful site, exactly suited for the occasion, large enough to accommodate the vast crowd who will assemble, and sufficient to shade from the sun to be pleasant and agreeable.

President Tyler intends visiting the celebration at Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst. Great preparations are making by the authorities of New York (through which city he passes on his route) to give him a reception suitable to the dignity of the station he occupies as ruler over 17 millions of freemen.

It is said the President intends visiting his sister, Mrs. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, previous to his return to Washington. If he should it is not improbable that he may honor us with a visit at our celebration. An invitation has been forwarded him.

Business on the Wabash and Erie Canal.—The business on the canal this season far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine.—There have been, since the commencement of navigation 204 clearances of boats from the Collector's office in this city. Tolls have been paid on 168,093 lbs. merchandise; 115,880 lbs. Flour; 26,670 lbs. Wheat; 1,767 barrels Salt; 20,111 lbs. Flaxseed; 2374 cords Wood; 1,021 perch stone, 106,674 lbs. iron, nails, castings, and other articles not enumerated.

Amount of toll rec'd May, 1843,	\$1432 04
do do 1842,	275 26
do do 1841,	363 28
do do 1840,	116 91
do do 1839,	303 64

Davy Levy, the late Democratic delegate, has been re-elected to Congress from Florida.

A public dinner was given to Daniel Webster by the merchants of Baltimore, on his retiring from the cabinet. It was expected that Daniel would on that occasion "define his position," and his speech was looked forward to with some interest. He has not, however, determined yet "where he 'must go,'" consequently he did not commit himself; his speech referred entirely to the Ashburton treaty, and commercial affairs.—The number of guests present was very small.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate the parties stand 25 whigs, 25 democrats, and 1 (Dr. Rober) unpartisan. These vacancies, viz. two in Tennessee, one in Maryland. These, when filled, will most probably be all Democrats, giving us the ascendancy in that body.

In the House, of 85 members already chosen, 67 are Democrats and 18 Whigs! In the late Congress the same States sent 51 Whigs, 48 Democrats; showing a slight 'change' in the views of the people on matters and things in general.

The election in the remainder of the States, together with the number of members to which they are entitled, are as follows:

	Members.
Maine, 2d Monday in Sept.	7
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in Sept.	4
Rhode Island, undetermined	2
Massachusetts, June 26th	4
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in Oct.	5
Pennsylvania, " "	24
Ohio, " "	21
Maryland, 1st Wednesday in Oct.	6
North Carolina, 1st Monday in Aug.	9
Alabama, " "	7
Mississippi, 1st Monday in Aug.	4
Louisiana, 1st Monday in July	4
Tennessee, 1st week in August	11
Kentucky, " "	10
Indiana, " "	10
Illinois, " "	7
Michigan, 1st Monday in Oct.	3
	138

BELLIGERENT EDITORS.—A fight almost.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says:

The editor of the Painesville Telegraph is mad with us. All we have to say, if he wants to fight, let him name the day and place to meet, and we'll wallop him like blazes! Hail Combs!

To this the Painesville Telegraph responds: 'Take your time Miss Lucy'—and see that you have room to exercise the 'better part of valor.' We are Captives of the Geauga Guards—mind that. Tan-za-de-lunkum, tu-dal-nik-tum.

On seeing this the editor of the Plain Dealer concludes that on the whole, he won't fight.—Discretion is the better half of valor, and second thought, especially on such subjects, are always best.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Whitcomb presented an admirable paper on the tariff to the state Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis on the 9th January last.—This has been printed in a pamphlet, and extensively circulated, and has also been copied by most of the democratic papers in the state; we intend to commence the publication of it in a week or two, and bespeak for it a calm and dispassionate perusal by all our readers.—the whig part of them especially. The arguments against a protective tariff are so strong, and so clearly and plainly expressed, that we do not see how any citizen of Indiana can be in favor of it after reading them.

The whigs were greatly alarmed at the appearance of this pamphlet, knowing it was calculated to remove the errors under which so many labored, and open their eyes to their true interest. As an antidote, it was determined to publish a reply, and Gov. Briggs not being deemed competent, Oliver H. Smith was engaged in the task. He has produced a wily-washy affair, which he denominates "the other side [or opposite] of facts for the people." It is so weak a production that but few whig papers have ventured to publish it—even the Indiana Journal only copies extracts from it, well knowing that the entire work contains so many contradictions and absurdities that it would do more harm than good to the cause of whiggery. Several of the Democratic papers have offered to their whig neighbors to publish this *other side of facts*, if they (the whig editors) would insert Whitcomb's; but we believe not one has accepted the offer.

We have been desired to publish the following 'private' circular received by a whig in this vicinity, requesting subscriptions for Smith's pamphlet. We should like to know if Barnett, the editor of the Journal and publisher of the pamphlet, had authority to use the names of the whig central committee, appended to this circular. We should also like to know what Democratic editors have refused to publish Smith's pamphlet, if their whig neighbors would do the same with Whitcomb's; and what whig editors have made any such proposal. The assertion we think, is the *other side of fact*.

(Private.)

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1843.

DEAR SIR;

We have taken the liberty herewith to mail to your address a few numbers, designed as specimens, of the reply of Hon. O. H. Smith to the Tariff pamphlet of James Whitcomb. The importance of a thorough dissemination of this valuable document need not be urged upon you, and it can only be circulated by the aid of the good friends of the cause throughout the State. To depend for its circulation on newspapers, is to subject it to all the dangers of an incorrect publication, beside the delay, and the subdivision of its arguments, from week to week—to say nothing of the cumbersome form of such publications. In its present shape it is furnished as revised by the author, as a whole, and in a shape readily to be preserved.

The State Central Committee have already discharged expenses and collected funds from the county of Marion and through their own members, to an amount (tenfold exceeding all the returns from the balance of the State. They have done this willingly, but they are able to do no more. Our opponents are every where distributing the falsehoods denominated Facts, which Mr. Smith has refuted. The Editors of that party decline the publication of the reply, although the Whig Editors of the State have, generally, proposed to lay before their readers the production of Mr. Whitcomb, upon that condition. Our best reliance therefore is upon those, like yourself, who are known to feel a lively interest in the propagation of the truth.

You will do us a great favor by sending in your orders as soon as possible.

We likewise send to you specimen numbers of the 'Scribner's' or '40' a political sheet issued at the low price of 50 cents, from the

office of the Indiana State Journal: a publication which a slight effort, would disseminate in every county, and of the merits of which you will be the best judge.

The time for action is short, and it becomes us to be up and doing without delay.

The pamphlet of Mr. Smith will be forwarded at 4 cents per copy, or \$4 per hundred—its lowest cost.

Respectfully,

T. J. BARNETT.

Cor. Sec'y on behalf of

NOAH NOBLE.

A. W. MORRIS.

S. V. B. NOEL.

GEO. W. STAFF.

J. S. BOSS.

JOHN S. DAVIS.

HENRY COOPER.

C. B. SMITH.

JESSE CONRAD.

W. BUTLER.

T. J. BARNETT.

Whig State Central Committee.

P. S. Please direct your orders to S. V. B. NOEL, of the Whig Central Committee.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Intelligencer of this morning endorses the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who says of Mr. Webster: 'He held on as long as he could, without changing his politics as a Whig; and I do not doubt that he now breathes freer.' The Intelligencer would open the door of the Whig log cabin, and offer a gourd of hard cider to Mr. Webster, in token of perfect reconciliation. We venture to predict that it will not be a great while before some friend of the Ex-Secretary will write a long letter, and call upon him to define his position; and then Daniel will write a long letter, and prove himself, uncontested and beyond all cavil, a 'whig of the first water'—a 'whig from the start' and that he only remained in the Cabinet of John Tyler to try and bring him back to Whiggism, &c. Whereupon the whig papers will yelp for joy, say they felt sure he did not mean to desert them, and immediately admit him into the whig fold. Perhaps they may 'kill the fatted calf,' and make merry on the return of the prodigal. The Intelligencer has always had a soft side for Daniel, and has defended him even whilst he was erring from the fold. For his sake, it has spared John Tyler; and now that Daniel has retired, it is among the first to make overtures to him, and begins to lash the President most unsparringly.—Globe

CELEBRATION.—It is in contemplation by the citizens of the vast region of country bordering along the valley of the Maumee, to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, at Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, on the 4th of July next, and it is intended, we learn, to solicit our distinguished fellow citizen, General LEWIS CASS, to deliver an oration on the occasion. No individual could be elected, who would do up such an undertaking in better style—or whose presence would be more cordially received by the hardy Hoosiers and Buckeyes who will doubtless be there congregated in vast multitudes. Long identified with the great interests of the West, and personally known to thousands of its inhabitants,—although separated from them for a time in the discharge of important public duties,—we trust he will not fail to accept the invitation; and it is further hoped that such of the citizens of Michigan as have leisure and can afford it, will likewise participate in the contemplated celebration got up by the hardy border settlers of our sister states.—Detroit Constitutional Democrat

Our friends at Detroit are rather in advance of the mails. The committee has not yet selected an orator. Gen. Cass has been invited to attend the celebration, and of course would be expected to address the assemblage; he may perhaps be selected as the orator of the day, but the choice is not yet made. The election of Gen. Cass would be a very judicious one and would give general satisfaction.

COL. JOHNSON.—The Kentuckian of the 19th ult. makes the following announcement: 'A new Democratic paper entitled the Plebeian, to support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Col. R. M. Johnson, for the Vice Presidency has been established in Cincinnati. The editor, Mr. Radebaugh, may save himself the trouble of advocating the claims of Col. Johnson, to the latter of vice. In no event will he accept the nomination.'

The St. Louis Reporter, remarking on the above says: As Col. Johnson passed through Louisville a few days previous to the publication of the foregoing paragraph, we suppose the declaration that he will not consent to run for the Vice Presidency is made on sufficient authority.

Tariff.—England has hitherto been considered the nursing mother of the protective policy, but since the passage of our late tariff we have completely borne away the palm from her and adopted her cast off bantling. In England, under the late adjustment of the revenue law, no manufactured article pays a higher duty than 25 per cent, while under ours all the goods used by the laboring or producing classes pay from 60 to 100. The English duties on provisions of every kind are greatly reduced—so much so that our western farmers could easily compete in their markets with the Irish and continental supplies of pork, bacon, beef, lard, tongue and cheese, but for our high tariff on low priced manufactured goods, which prevents their receiving such articles in exchange for their produce. Our tariff upon all the coarser articles used by the western farmer acting as a prohibition, the English manufacturer is compelled to sell to those who buy from him, our producers are consequently shut out of the British market. If but a moderate duty had been laid upon these articles, a large trade in produce from the west would have sprung up between the farmers of that region and the manufacturers of Great Britain. The former would have taken manufactured goods in exchange for their produce, and the latter would in turn have increased demand for cotton to supply the country with fabrics.—But under the present foolish policy of protecting what is called domestic industry, we have cut off a large demand for our great staple from those customers who consume a million and a half of bales, to protect those who only consume 350,000 bales.—Nat. F. Trader.

Propellers on the Lake.—From ad. in N. Y.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser on the statistics of steamers we gather, the following facts in relation to the propeller Hercules now building by Messrs. Hollister.

The building of the propeller Hercules is the commencement of a new era in lake navigation, and her owners predict for that description of vessels a large share of the carrying trade, especially upon the upper lakes. The Hercules is 260 tons burthen, 135 feet long, 25 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and put together in the strongest manner. She has 14 state rooms, 8 feet square, with sufficient additional space for the erection of 46 berths more, and from the peculiar symmetry of the H. she will doubtless afford ample accommodations for families emigrating. Her space below for storage is large, having almost the entire hull of the vessel appropriated for that purpose. The peculiar feature, however, of the Hercules, is her engine and its auxiliaries. On examining the machinery, all are struck with the infinite completeness of the steam apparatus, and its perfect simplicity, the whole weighing but fifteen tons. The engine is simple and very small lies close upon the keelson, and fills but a space of six feet square. It is one of Erickson's patent, was made at Auburn, and is computed to be of fifty horse power. We might here remark that the weight of an engine and boilers for one of our largest steamers is estimated at from 60 to 90 tons—the dead weight of which a propeller escapes carrying. The paddles are made of boiler iron, 3-9 inches thick, 18 inches broad by 30 long, and are placed on two long wrought iron shafts protruding from either side of the stern post. The diameter of the paddles are 6 feet 4 inches. From the superb manner in which the Hercules is built and fitted out, having cost nearly \$20,000, it is apparent that the Messrs. Hollister are determined to give the experiment a full and fair trial. Another boat of the same tonnage, for the same owners, is now being built at Perryburg, and will be out next month. The Cleveland propeller was launched on the 22d ult., and the 4th vessel of the kind is rapidly progressing toward completion at Chicago.

The Ohio Loan—Good News to Contractors.—The New York Express of Monday last says: 'We learn officially that the Ohio seven per cent loan has been taken, \$600,000 has been subscribed for at par; the parties having the option of taking the remainder, amounting to nine hundred thousand dollars at any time prior to the 15th September next. Should this option not be taken, the payment of the debt which it covers is to be made in the domestic bonds, interest & principal payable at the State Treasury; and no more seven per cent stock, beyond the above \$600,000 will be issued.'

The news will be highly gratifying to the contractors on our public works, who have so long been kept out of their pay by the inability of the State to procure funds.

We feel authorized to state that the \$600,000 above named will be paid out by State officers, to contractors, &c., as soon after the Commissioner's return from New York as the several amounts due to each claimant can be determined, which will be no doubt within from ten to twenty days from his time.—Ohio Statesman.

The Robbers of the Santa Fe Traders.—Judge Cotton, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has appointed a special term at St. Louis for the two McDaniels and others, engaged in the robbery and murder of Charvis, the Santa Fe trader. The Court will sit as soon as witnesses can be summoned for this purpose. It will be necessary to have some of the witnesses from Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe Marauders.—The St. Louis Republican of the 12th, says: 'The steamer Weston arrived last evening from the Missouri river, bringing on board six of the men who were engaged in the murder and robbery of Charvis, the Santa Fe trader.'

A number of them had arrived in Independence and when the Weston left the main body was hourly expected; among them was Mr. Glasgow. Don Alvarez had quit the main body in company with some four or five, and taken the upper trail to Bent's Fort. But little opportunity will be afforded Ward's party to intercept the trading party, who are about to leave Independence for Santa Fe, as we are informed that a detachment of Mexican soldiers had arrived at the fork of the Arkansas and would be in waiting to conduct them: They will be escorted to the forks by a detachment of United States troops.

The Directors of the Bunker Hill monument have resolved to celebrate the completion of the great work on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle which it commemorates. Mr. Webster will deliver the oration. The President of the United States, and members of the Cabinet, will be present. The procession civil and military, will be under the direction of Major General Samuel Chandler. The entire cost of the Bunker Hill Monument, is \$130,000.

Canadian Tariff.—The duties imposed by the Canadian Legislature on American products, take effect on the first of July: On wheat the duty is seven and a half cents per bushel, and on flour eighty cents per barrel. No distinction is made between flour going to England, whether manufactured from wheat produced in Canada or in the United States; it is still to be admitted as Canadian produce, at a duty of some ten cents per barrel. The duty in England on American flour, is equal to a prohibition, and the only way it can be avoided is by manufacturing the wheat in Canada.—The case is similar with provision. If packed in Canada, whether raised there or in this country, they are admitted at the same duty, and this is merely nominal; whereas, if packed in this country, they cannot be sent as heretofore through Canada.

Imports from Yucatan.—The New Orleans papers have important information from Yucatan, the Mexican army near Merida, 2000 strong, have surrendered themselves to the Yucatanese, having suffered greatly from want of provisions and desertions. The terms of capitulation were honorable, the Mexicans marching at once for Telchac, whence they were to sail for Tampico.

Conviction of Lefevre.—The Rev. Amos Lefevre was tried a few days since in Bradford county, charged with the seduction and the ruin of Miss Woodburn. This, it will be remembered, is the painful case in which the father died of a broken heart, and the mother was reported to have lost her reason. The heartless villain was fully convicted.

Contemplated Emigration of Germans.—Texas.—Among the many projects for colonization which have lately been brought forward, it is interesting to learn that twenty-four German princes and noblemen have subscribed several hundred thousand florins to a joint stock, (the shares at 5,000 florins) and have purchased a considerable tract of land in the republic of Texas, who have concluded the purchase with the President of the republic, and are now on their way home.—Count C.—, in Mayence, who was in the Austrian service, has the direction of the whole affair. The humane object of this undertaking is to enable the share holders to procure for their subjects who emigrate a sure means of subsistence in America.—Should the plan succeed, it will be much enhanced by an increase of the funds.—*Morg. Journal April 13.*

LOUISVILLE THEATRE BURNED.—We hear that the Louisville Theatre was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, together with several adjoining houses. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Arrest of the Sheriff of New York.—Sheriff Hart, of this city, was yesterday taken into custody by the Coroner, on numerous writs issued against him by persons having executions in his hands, amounting to many thousands of dollars, for which his securities are responsible. It is presumed that the duties of the office will be performed during the remainder of the term, which terminates this day. Mr. Deputy Westcott, as no person could be selected by the Governor at this late period, would be desirous of the office, and enter the securities required for the performance of the duties.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—During a severe storm of thunder and lightning, at Charleston, S. C. a Buzzard flying at a considerable elevation, with a number of others, was struck by the fluid, and after a few gyrations, fell dead among a company of soldiers who were marching through the streets.

Botts.—Like his namesakes among the horses John Botts has killed the party who fed him, and then died himself.—Some of his last words were a detail of conversation between him and President Tyler, which were not very complimentary to the latter. In the agonies of dissolution, however, the mind of this distinguished statesman is evidently erratic, but his memory much too good.

We think Botts ought to stop. He only promised to "head him or die," and being dead, the promise is performed. He ought now to rest—*require it in pace.*—the tombstones say.—*Kendall's Expositor.*

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BOTTS.—Mr. Botts, since his recent defeat when a candidate for Congress, is surely beside himself. He has come out in a long statement, made under oath, in which he labors to destroy Mr. Tyler's character both in public and private life. Mr. TYLER, in a letter addressed to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, from his residence in Charles City County, Va. where he is now on a short visit, replies to Mr. Botts' gross attack on his private character, in an able and dignified manner, & promises to hand over for publication certain papers which may be calculated to throw some light on the extraordinary statements founded upon the still more extraordinary memory of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, in reference to the President's political course.—*Westminster Democrat.*

TYPHUS FEVER.—It cannot be too widely known that typhus acid gas possesses the property of destroying the contagion of the typhus fever, and certainly preventing its spread. By the following simple method, the gas may be procured at a very trifling expense. Place a little saltpetre in a saucepan, and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will just cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the ingredients.

The Philadelphia Mercury of the 11th says:—White, the "Extraordinary Man," was sentenced to three years at Cherry Hill, yesterday. We are told that his wife, (being the latter man notwithstanding White was an "extraordinary" one), would carry on the naughty business of receiving stolen goods, in spite of him; that he could not control her inclinations and was obliged to submit. If this be correct, poor White suffers three years in the penitentiary for permitting his wife to wear the breeches. This will be a caution to two thirds of the husbands in Philadelphia.

The Sandwich Islands.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 8th of March. On the 25th February, in consequence of demands made by the British officers, which the King could not or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the same day by Lord George PAULET, commanding H. B. M. ship Carysfort, and the British flag hoisted under salaries from the fort and ships.

The con printers exhibit surprising philosophy.—When the fur of that remarkable animal is flying in every direction, they sit down with apparent unconcern to speculate upon what their term denunciations among the "loco focos." Generous fellows! they are so occupied with democratic rents, as entirely to overlook the lacerated condition of Mr. Clay's trousers.—*Boston Post.*

James R. Vineyard, the man who shot a fellow member in the Iowa Legislature, is a candidate for Sheriff in Grant county, Iowa. His trial for murder has not yet come on.—If he should be elected, and if he should be found guilty of murder, and if he should be will have the very pleasant task to perform of hanging himself.—*Pitts. Sun.*

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—Wholesale Prices

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.	
Beef, cwt.	\$2.50
Pork, " "	1.50
Lard, lb.	4
Butter, lb.	6
Cheese, lb.	4
Flour, bbl.	3.75
Wheat, bush.	50
Rye, " "	25
Corn, " "	31
Potatoes, " "	18
Onions, " "	50
Peas, " "	50
Eggs, doz.	4
Dried Apples, 75	Whiskey gal. 20
Cranberries, 1.00	Salt, bbl. 1.62

HON. ANDREW KENNEDY.
The following are the appointments of this gentleman to address his fellow citizens. His competitor is invited to attend.
Monday, June 5th, at Alexandria, Adams co. at 10 a. m. At Morningstar at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 6th, at the place of holding elections in French township at 10 a. m.; at Decatur at 3 p. m.
Wednesday, 7th, at Monmouth at 10 a. m. at McLain's in Allen co. on Piqua road at 3 p. m.
Thursday, 8th, at R. McDonald's, Adams tp. at 9 a. m.; at Heller's, El River 5 p. m.
Friday, 9th, at Hunter's, Perry tp. 10 a. m.; Cedarville at 3 p. m.
Saturday, 10th, at Fairport, at 10 a. m.; at Fort Wayne, at 3 p. m. and evening.
Monday, 12th, at R. Work's, Butler, De Kalb co. at 10 a. m.; at Spencerville at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 13th, at Newville at 10 a. m.; at Auburn at 3 p. m.
Wednesday, 14th, at Smith's, Smithfield tp. at 10 a. m.; at Enterprise, Steuben co. at 3 p. m.
Thursday, 15th, at Angola, at 10 a. m.; at Brockville at 3 p. m.
Friday, 16th, Vermont Settlement at 10 a. m. School-house, Jackson's Prairie, 3 p. m.
Saturday, 17th, Union Mills, Lagrange co. at 10 a. m.; Lima at 3 p. m.
Monday, 19th, at Van Buren at 10 a. m.; at S. Moses', Haw Patch, Noble co. at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 20th, at Northport at 10 a. m.; at Cochran's Mill, Lagrange co. at 3 p. m.
Wednesday, 21st, at Augusta, Noble co. at 10 a. m.; at Port Mitchell at 3 p. m.
Thursday, 22d, at Wolf Lake at 10 a. m.; at Blanchard's, Troy tp. Whitley co. at 3 p. m.
Friday, 23d, at Columbia, Whitley co. at 10 a. m.; at Parrott's, Cleveland tp. at 3 p. m.
Saturday, 24th, at the usual place of holding elections in Smith tp. at 10 a. m. at Fort Wayne at 3 p. m. and evening.
Monday, 26th, at Huntington, at 10 a. m.; at Johnson's, on Rock Creek, at 3 p. m.
Tuesday, 27th, at Bluffton, Wells county, at 10 a. m.
Wednesday, 28th, at Warren, Huntington co. at 10 a. m.; at Montpelier, Blackford co. at 3 p. m.

JUGUST ELECTION.
We are authorized to announce LUCIEN P. FERRY as a candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.
We are desirous by "Many Citizens" to announce DAN'L. REID as candidate for Assessor of Allen County.
RUBEN J. DAWSON, Esq. of D. Kalb County, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.
LYSANDER WILLIAMS, Esq. of Fort Wayne, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.
HORATIO M. SLACK, Esq. of Noble county, is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney in the 12th Judicial Circuit.
We are desirous to announce NELSON McLAIN as candidate for County Commissioner in the 1st district.
We are authorized to announce the name of FRANCIS D. LASSELLE as a candidate at the coming August election, for county Commissioner in the 3d district.
We are requested to announce MADISON SWEETSER as candidate to represent Allen county in the next Legislature.
DIED.—Of consumption in Jefferson township Allen Co. Indiana, June 23d, ALEXANDER McDONALD, aged 20 years and 15 days.

More Goods, And Cheaper than ever!!
SUNGLASS & CHITTENDEN are now receiving a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. at their store on the east side of Hanna and Barnes' brick building, which will be sold at low for cash or on credit. Further particulars next week, June 3, 1843.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the clerk of the Huntington Circuit Court, on the estate of George A. Fale, late of Huntington County, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present the same for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
WILLIAM SHEARER, Adm'r.
Huntington, April 28th 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the clerk of the Allen Probate Court, on the estate of Reuben Rich, deceased, late of Allen county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present the same for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.
June 1, 1843.

Administrator's Sale.
THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Reuben Rich, deceased, will sell at public Auction, at the Residence of Daniel Reid, on the 24th of June, one yoke of oxen, one 2 year old steer, and some other property, belonging to the estate of said deceased. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note and security.
F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.
June 2, 1843.

House and Lots for Sale.
THE undersigned offer for sale a rent and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and lot, with every necessary convenience, for private residence, pleasantly situated in the Rock Hill Addition to the city of Fort Wayne. Will be sold for cash or approved payments.—For terms enquire of the undersigned.
THOMAS JOHNSON, H. WILLIAMS.
June 2, 1843.

New Goods! New Goods!
WE have this week received from New York a fresh supply of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery & Hardware, which makes our assortment complete.
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
Fort Wayne Saturday May 27.

Nails & Glass.
100 Kegs Eastern Nails, 100 boxes Glass, for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

White Lead.
50 Kegs White Lead for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

SALT.
50 Bbls Lake Salt—cheap for cash.
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

Orange and Lemons.
20 Boxes for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

NEW VOLUME OF THE LADIES' COMPANION, AND LITERARY EXPOSITOR.
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, N. Y.
THE volume of this old and popular magazine commences with the May and November numbers.
Editors—Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma C. Emory, and William W. Snowden.
At the urgent solicitation of thousands of subscribers and readers, the "LADIES' COMPANION" is now published in a larger type. The general complaint has been, that the size of the type upon which the work has been printed since the commencement, was too small. To obviate such complaints, a splendid lot of new Baskerville type, which is a size larger than that formerly used, has been purchased from the foundry of George Bruce & Co., of this city—upon which the "Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor" will hereafter be printed, commencing with the May number, 1843. To give greater strength to the literary character of the Magazine, the valuable aid Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney and Emma C. Emory has been secured for the editorial department.

REGULAR LADY CONTRIBUTORS.
Mrs. S. Stephens, Mrs. E. F. Elliot, Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma C. Emory, Mrs. Hannah F. Gould, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, Mrs. A. D. Woodbridge, Mrs. Emilie S. Smith, Mrs. Caroline Orin.
Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Mrs. E. G. Edgeworth, Mrs. Mary Hovatt, of England, have promised to contribute, hereafter, to the pages of the "Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor." To the above unequalled list may be added the following:

GENTLEMAN CONTRIBUTORS!
Professor J. H. Ingraham, W. Gilmore Slalom, Louis Fitzgerald, Tassilo, Henry W. Heber, John Smith, William Wallace, (K.) William B. Taylor, A. M. Makin, Wm. H. H. Smith, Wm. M. D. J. J. Holt, J. F. Fields, John C. Caba, M. D., Isaac A. Lullian, J. F. A. Durivage, Wm. Abbott, (Eng.) Henry T. Tuckerman, Rev. H. Church, George P. Morris, Rufus Davis, Esq. Sargent, N. P. Willis, Wm. E. Burton, Theodore S. Fay, Edgar A. Poe, A. D. Patterson, Horatio Gates, Henry B. Hirst, L. G. W. Patton, U. S. A. Jno. Boughman, (Eng.) C. F. H. Moore.

OCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS.
Shedden Snowdon, John Smith, Mark Leman, Professor F. C. Calvert, J. Blanche, R. Shelton Mackenzie, Late Granville Meilen, Douglass Jorrell, Late Sam'l Woodworth, W. T. Monticout, P. W. Thomas, W. H. Answorth, &c. &c.

Among the number of contributors to the "Ladies' Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming contributions have been to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progress of this country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them there will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of the female sex to the possession of talents, and in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of their contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most varied character. By this, it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature, science, literature, and the arts, sketches, will receive a judicious and judicious selection, and the gravity will be blended, to enhance the interest of the Magazine.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY PLATES!!
are now in the hands of Jordan & Halpin, A. L. Dick, J. N. Gindrich, and other eminent artists. Mezzotint engravings, with occasional aquatints. Several of these splendid plates, are already finished, and will be published during the year. Scriptural plates will also form a portion of the superb embellishments which will be given to the "Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor."—Our fashion plates, which have been pronounced superior to those appearing in many other magazines, will be continued monthly or quarterly, as the change of the Parisian fashions may dictate. Engravings on wood—cap and lace patterns, will from time to time, and with the most celebrated Parisian engravers, by the most celebrated Parisian engravers, will be reported accurately—this securing to the readers of the Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor, a correct journal of the most interesting lectures delivered in New York, during the year. Life like portraits of many of the distinguished statesmen of America will appear, and the three dollar magazines contain more reading, including the costly embellishments, than any of the five dollar magazines issued in America or Europe.

The Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor, is published monthly in the city of New York, and is established in popular favor, and progress of many years, and with unflinching perseverance, regularly adorned with a beauty of typography, execution which proudly challenges criticism, and with engravings, prepared, in every instance, expressly for the work, after a careful selection of the subjects—enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music—superintended by all its departments, with every particular care, and with the most judicious and skillful hands, and by the pens of the most popular, renowned and talented writers of our own country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion, and Literary Expositor," the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine.

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well to emulation, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed. That every promise made in this part, has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.
It may be safely asserted that in this interesting and striking feature, the Ladies' Companion is unrivalled. The engravings, that it excels, but also in the character of the subjects which are invariably selected with the greatest care and reflection, and with reference to their utility and artistic merit, not to the facility and consequent cheapness with which they yield themselves to the burin of the engraver. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, and also, occasionally published. The reader, therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a portfolio of elegant engravings.

EDITORS' TABLE.
Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the "Ladies' Companion" pre-eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality of music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
The Ladies' Companion and Literary Expositor is published at the rate of two dollars a year, payable in advance. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mail, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

1843. E. Haskell & Co. 1843.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Agents for the New York and Toledo line, and dealers in Flour, Pork, Salt, Lard, &c.
TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.
Messrs. Matt & Co., Toledo.
P. Evans & Co., Defiance, Piquette & Brown, Defiance, J. W. Townley & Co., Fort Wayne.
J. J. Holt, No. 16 South St. is agent of N. Y. and Toledo line, in New York city.
N. B. We are proprietors of a large number of Lake Vessels of the first class, which will enable us to give despatch to all property consigned to us, for shipment to an eastern market.
Toledo, March, 1843.

Cheap Boot and Shoe Shop.
THE subscriber informs the public that he is now carrying on the Boot and Shoe making business, one door south of Taylor's store on Calhoun street, and will make all kinds of boots and shoes at lower prices than ever before offered in Fort Wayne. His work will be all of the best Eastern Leather, and the workmanship equal to any other establishment in the west. He keeps on hand a large assortment of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and a quantity of Rifle Barrels, wholesale and retail, at a steep price.

Neal's Patent Lard Lamp.
THE best most cleanly and economical article of the kind ever invented. Manufactured and for sale by M. LEWIS.

NEW AND MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber returns thanks to the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in Fort Wayne, and informs his customers that he has removed to Clinton street, one door south of A. B. Miller's store, where he will always have on hand a large assortment of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and a quantity of Rifle Barrels, wholesale and retail, at a steep price.

IRON.
Tons Iron for sale at a reduced price by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

COTTON YARN.
Pounds Cotton Yarn, for sale by J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
May 27 1843.

NOTICE.
Laura Sattenfeld (widow) Sophia Coffee, Holm Coffey, Jane Barber, Myron Barber, Ann Bird, Oehm Bird, Walker Sattenfeld, Moore Sattenfeld, and Frances Sattenfeld, heirs at law of William Sattenfeld deceased.

BE it remembered that on this 22d day of May, A. D. 1843, the above named complainant filed in my office his bill of complaint against the said defendants and it appeared in my satisfaction from an affidavit of a disinterested person that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said defendant that unless they appear before the Judges of the said Allen Circuit Court at their next August term on or before the first day of August next, and answer or demur to said bill and file the same and the matters and things therein contained as to them will be taken as confessed.

BE it remembered that on the 24th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and forty two, the above named complainant filed his bill in chancery against the above named defendants; and it appearing to my satisfaction from the affidavit of a disinterested person that the said defendants are not residents of the State of Indiana.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said defendant that unless they appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of their next August Term of said Court, and upon said appearance plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed and a decree made accordingly.

Six Cents Reward.
RUN away from the subscribers on the 22d instant, an indentured apprentice to the chain making business by the name of JACOB DEB MOTT. He is about six feet high, rather slim made, light complexion and light brown hair, had on when he went away a steel mixed cloth coat, blue satinet pants and vest, cloth cap and a pair of coarse Boots all of which was now. We want all persons from trading said apprentice on our accounts and furthermore we will warn all persons or persons from employing or harboring him under penalty of the law. The above reward, but no cost or expense paid. J. & J. M. MILLER.
Fort Wayne, May 25 1843.

Merinoes.—French and English Merinoes of various qualities and colors, unusually low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Office on Columbia Street, opposite Dr. Barker's Drug Store.
147p

GEORGE JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
47y

PURE PRICE REDUCED.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS informs his old customers and the citizens of Fort Wayne, in general, that he has reduced the price of Milk to THREE CENTS QUART. He will punctually serve his customers with pure, wholesome and genuine milk, and they may use it without scruple, and with a full reliance that the utmost neatness and cleanliness are observed in every department of his establishment.

IRON and Nails.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large assortment of best quality Iron and Nails, which will be sold at Lafayette, Dayton or Toledo prices.
May 20, 1843.

100 Boxes Glass.—of the best quality, embracing all sizes, will be sold for cash at reduced prices by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
May 20, 43.

WHITE FISH.—A prime article for family use for sale at the Eastern Market.
S. HINTON
May 20, 43.

CHANCERY.
Solomon S. Colner, vs. CHANCERY.

BE it remembered that on this 18th day of May, 1843, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in chancery against the said defendant, and also filed therewith an affidavit of a disinterested person, whereby it appeared that the said defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant that unless he appear on the first day of the next term of the Allen Circuit Court to be held at the court house in said County, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree taken thereon accordingly.

L. P. FERRY, Sol. for Com.
May 20, 1843. p f \$3.40. 3w47

State of Indiana, Adams County ss.
In the Adams Circuit Court, March Term, 1843.
Mathilda Cooley, vs. John W. Cooley, Petition for Divorce.

NOW comes the said complainant by her solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, by the Sheriff's return to the writ of Subpoena heretofore issued in this behalf against the said defendant, that the said defendant is a resident of the State of Indiana. Therefore, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by a publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper published in the city of Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana (it being a newspaper of general circulation in the said county of Adams, and there being no paper printed in the said county of Adams) for three weeks in succession at least five days before the first day of the next term of said court, requesting said defendant to appear in said court at the next term thereof, to be held at the court house in said county on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, or in default thereof that the matters and things contained in said bill will be taken as confessed against him, and a divorce will be had thereon in his absence.

Attest. SAMUEL L. RUGG, CLK.
Thos. J. Johnson, Comp. Sol.
May 20, 1843. p f \$3.40. 4w37

Allen Hamilton vs. Catherine Lewis, widow, Thomas Lewis, David Lewis, Virginia Lewis, Charles Lewis, Francis Lewis, and Samuel Lewis, heirs at law of Samuel Lewis deceased.
THE said defendants are hereby notified that the undersigned has filed his petition in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, praying for partition in the following described tracts of land, to wit: the n. e. q. of sec. 22, and south half of sec. 24, township 31, range 11, sec. 24, township 25, range 14, and the north half of section 36, in township 32, range 14; sections 23, 25, and north half of sec. 32, in township 32, range 15; the n. e. q. of sec. 3, and south half of sec. 10, township 31, range 14, all situate in the county of Allen, and State of Indiana. The n. e. q. of sec. 11, and n. e. q. of sec. 10, township 29, range 10, all situate in the county of Whitley, and State of Indiana. The north half of sec. 27, in township 29, range 8, east, in the county of Huntington, and State of Indiana. The n. w. q. of section 32, in township 29, range 8, east, situate in the county of Valparaiso, and State of Indiana; And that application will be made on the 1st day of the next term of said Allen Circuit Court to said court to appoint commissioners to make partition of said lands.

ALLEN HAMILTON.
May 19, 1843. 4w47

Window Glass.
A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS—Also Calicoes, Ginghams, Druggists, Table cloths, &c. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

SALT.—For sale low for cash.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1843.

TEA.—Some first quality Tea opened to-day, call and try it.
TOWNLEY'S.
April 15

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—6000 yds heavy and wide factory cloth for sale at April 15. TOWNLEY'S.

Fort Wayne Foundry.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.
Mill and Machine Castings of every description.
The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:
Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sled Irons, Waggon Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.
Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had in this country.
Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Michawaka.
The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wagon Cast Iron Ploughs, a superior article; also a new and improved method for wedding iron. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.
Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.
JAMES STORY.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at all times, promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.
Office one door east of the Post Office. Residence on Lafayette street, opposite Mr. McKim's school room.
Sep. 23, 1842. y13

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, just received by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the city of Fort Wayne, as Cabinet Makers, under the firm of Hamilton & Fink, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the firm will present them to either of the subscribers who are authorized to settle all accounts.
F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
May 1, 1843. 46

Printing Ink.
THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Western Inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:
News Ink at 30 cents per pound.
Common do " 40 do do
Book do F " 50 do do
do do F F " 75 do do
Superfine do F F F " 100 do do
Vermilion do F F F " 300 do do
do do F F F " 250 do do
Blue do F F F " 250 do do
Printers varnish 50 do do
Together with various other colors made to order.
WM. PRESCOTT & Co.,
No 6, Brookhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

Medical Notice.
DOCTOR SNYDER makes a respectful tender of his professional services in the various branches of MEDICINE & SURGERY. Residence in the house on street recently occupied by H. T. Denney. Office in the room on Columbia street recently occupied by Esq. Adams as a Justice office, and immediately opposite Dr. Beecher's Drug store; a the latter of which places he may be commonly consulted except when absent on professional business.
Fort Wayne, April 4, 43. y43

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS For the Spring Trade.
THE subscribers have received in addition to their former stock, a fresh supply of goods calculated for the approaching season. Those in want of Great Bargains will find it to their interest to call at the Green Store.
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
Fort Wayne, April 15, 1843.

CALICOES.—10,000 yards calicoes, selling cheaper than ever at TOWNLEY'S.

Splendid and Fashionable Furniture & Chairs!
B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order, all kinds of Rocking and Windsor CHAIRS, SIBB, BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.
B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter into matrimony, to call on him at his warehouse on Columbia street, one door east of Wareham's Shoe Shop, and inspect some splendid Sideboards, Sofas, Dressing Bureaus, and Mahogany Chairs.
Fort Wayne, April 29, 1843. 44

Auction Notice.
JAMES CRUMLEY has taken out licence to sell at auction in the City of Fort Wayne, and will at all times be ready to attend to sell all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, or real-estate per centage. He will also receive all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise as well as attend to selling Horses, and other stock at auction.
Regular Auction days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week.
Auction Room two doors East of Joseph Morgan's Store on Columbia street.
No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
JAMES CRUMLEY.
Fort Wayne, March 29, 1843. 1-40

BOOTS!! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!
Encourage Home Manufacture.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and best stock ever brought to this market, consisting of:
Spanish sole leather,
Upper leather, coarse and fine,
Kip skins of various qualities,
Calf skins of a superior kind,
Moroccoes, &c. &c.
together with India Rubber Over Shoes, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the cheapest and most fashionable style, for the ready cash.
The farmers of this and the neighboring counties can purchase at this establishment on better terms than any other in Northern Indiana. Give us a call.
A. LINTZ.

Collins, Palmer, and Co.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
Agents for the Am. Transportation Co., Troy & Oswego, Rail Road, and Clinton Lines, on the Erie Canal and Lakes;
and
on the Wabash and Erie canal.
Dealers in Salt, Flour, Grain, Coal, Pig Iron, &c.
ARE now prepared to make liberal advances on produce for sale at Toledo, or destined for an eastern market. Also, to contract for freights from and to New York, for any point on the Wabash and Erie canal, for the above responsibilities.
JOHN M. COLLINS,
PETER PALMER,
T. O. CONNELL.
REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
H. Miles, " "
H. McCollum, " "
Hess & Powers, " "
James S. Wyckoff & Co., " "
P. L. Larson & Co. Buffalo.
McPherson & Crane, Kingston, U. C.
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
C. Howard, Esq., Detroit.
Hamilton & Williams, Fort Wayne

L. P. FERRY.
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IN.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the courts of Allen, Adams, Hamilton, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.
Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the residence in Indianapolis, he is enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.
Residence—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. " "
F. Campbell, Esq. " "
Capt. J. C. Morgan, " "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, " "
Capt. E. Mearns, Huntington.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
Dr. W. H. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. M. Stueben, co.
Col. J. B. Dyer, Fort Wayne.
Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street.
29

F. P. RANDALL.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842. 29.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit court, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to all business in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec. 30th, 1841.

COOMES & BRACKENRIDGE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IN.
Will attend to all civil business at law or in Chancery entrusted to their care. Office on Clinton street, half way between Hamilton and Williams' store and the Bank.
N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of EWING & BRACKENRIDGE will please call upon R. Brackenridge and pay up.
Feb 2, 1843 32.

J. S. FANCHER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IN.
Office on Columbia street, nearly opposite the post-office.
March 4, 1842. 306

E. F. COLEBICK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
May be found at the office of D. H. Colerick, on Berry street, two doors east of the Market House.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 23, 1842. 366

QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, newest styles
Glass Ware, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

JUNIATA IRON & NAILS of every size,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Drugs & Medicines.
The subscribers have on hand a general assortment of Medicines which they will sell low, consisting of the following:
Epsom and Glauber Salts.
Cream Tartar.
Sulphur.
Castor Oil & Olive do.
Turkey Opium.
Sulph. Quinine.
Rhubarb.
Paregoric.
Batesman's drops.
Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Senna & Manna.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Jan. 28, 1843.

Medical Notice.
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGEON respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comper and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
& E. STURGEON,
Fort Wayne March 20, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WILLIAM BARBER AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes (which late firm was a few days since dissolved). The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barber, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our state with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing
Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper; Bonnet boards, &c. &c.
The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.
Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.
Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, BOOKS, CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.
N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wash river and Wash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.
BARBER, YANDES, & CO.

Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.
PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!
F. TINKHAM informs the farmers to call at his old establishment, on the corner of Main and Calhoun streets, and see the quality and prices of a general assortment of furniture kept on hand.
Also 200 S. Lows wanted. Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek; Thompson & Miller's, near Mary's; Owens', Browning's or Fairbank's, near Haven; the Bylles, on Abbot's; Stinner's, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.
Dec. 31, 1842.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.
The undersigned, having entered into partnership with the late business of J. M. MILLER, has removed to a new place, on the east of the Bank, on Main street, where they intend to keep on and a large assortment of the best and most durable furniture, which they will sell at the lowest prices, and on the most liberal terms. Orders from a distance will meet no attention.
Tuxington a the corner of
JOHNSTON MILLE
JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine
AND
Democratic Review.
VOLUME XI, COMMENCING JULY, 1843
JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Editor.
BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
The Editor respects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with the same political designation is not to be expected. Among them may be particularly named, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, East, Parker, Garrison, Brownson, Campbell, J. L. Wilson, Tappan, Taft, Estlin, Emerson, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Maria Sedgwick.
The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been published by the Editor, will be continued in the new volume, and the work will be continued for a considerable time.
An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though the Editor has agreed under the circumstances that the contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.
Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.
The portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—
Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New York,
James Buchanan of Penn.,
John Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
R. T. Walker, of Mississippi,
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.,
C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
Porter, of Penn.
With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.
TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that each shall be promptly sent on the first of each month, to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned, enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.
To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; and a quantity of matter, in the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper, thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan of the work, which it would be impossible to give to any other kind, without the most liberal and extensive support; as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.
Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.
Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current money, can receive three copies of the work.
Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.
Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Notary Public. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.
All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
17 37 Calhoun street New York

THE PRESENT SEASON.
It should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period, because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the blood, produce a full state of Blood, and unfriendly fluids which generate corruption, and not infrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which are not positively removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them.
DR. BRANDRETH'S
Vegetable Universal Pills
are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.
My own office is on Third st. between Main and Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained. The following are the only agents in Allen County.
Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
River—J. H. Harmon,
—D. McLean,
Also for sale by Eol Betts, Huntington.
United States' Saloon.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.
His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stables abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and no experienced hostler.
For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Office, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable. Agreeable.
THOMAS VAN ALB.
Jan 22, 1842. 301

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at
MRS. PAUL'S.
Fort Wayne, Jan 4, 1842. 49

MACKEREL, No. 1 and 2, a prime article.
Jan. 14. B. SAUNDERS.

FASHIONABLE
Millinery Establishment.
MRS. PAUL
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry street, nearly opposite
the Presbyterian Church,
FORT WAYNE.
Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Type at Reduced Prices.
GEORGE BRUCE & Co., Type Founders at No. 3 Chambers street, near the Post Office, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at great reduced prices, placing the book and newspaper fonts as follows:
Pica at 33 cts. lb
Small Pica, 34 " "
Long Primer, 35 " "
Burgundy, 40 " "
Brevier, 45 " "
Milton, 54 " "
Nonpareil, 66 " "
Agate, 86 " "
Pearl, 120 " "
For approved paper at 6 months or 10 per cent less for cash. Wood type, Printing ink, Presses, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing sticks, Chases, and other printing material furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.
Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement with this note three times before the 1st of June, 1843, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it.
Wooden Ware Baskets &c.
CEDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

County O de s taken at Par
A. T. HOFFMAN, newspaper and printing agent, has on hand a large quantity of the best quality of paper, and most kinds of Produce will be taken for sale at market prices.
November 12, 1841.

MORE LIGHT.
LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by
ISAAC MARSH.
Oct. 1, 1842.

Cash for Wheat.
FAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their Mill on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.
St. Mary's Mill, Dec. 2, 1842 28

CASH FOR WHEAT. At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

ABOUT TO THE HUMAN RACE:
"Discover what will destroy Life, and secure a permanent health."
"Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you immortal."
"There are acuties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."
DR. BRANDRETH'S
External Remedy, or Liniment.
WHICH by its extraordinary powers, attracts pains or soreness; thus, pains, sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cramp, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every despicable ailment, affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to be sufficiently extolled remedy.
CERTIFICATE:
The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford is to the qualities of the External Remedy, in peak volumes:
New York, Feb. 9, 1842.
Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. I have cured entirely my own knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of cramp which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular case.
C. W. SANFORD.
Dr. B. Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.
The following are the only agents in Allen County.
Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
River—J. H. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLean,
Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Blue and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a new stock of goods, consisting of a new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton streets, a general assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.
Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jases, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinos, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, All Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prime and Gingham, Mouselin the Laines, Linens, Bobinetts, Laces, artificial Ribbons, a vast variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery &c.
Shawls, Batting, Wickling, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description.
Hand-saws, Axes, Chisels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.
An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and best Juniata hon and Nails of every size. Also, Lard Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.
Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842. 12

Schooling Reduced.
E. H. MURRAY, to suit the hard times, has reduced his rates of Schooling to the following prices: Orthography, Spelling, and reading \$1.50 per quarter; Writing and Arithmetic \$2; Grammar and Geography \$2.50; Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Composition \$3. Public speaking on Friday afternoons, with other exercises, will be attended to. Competent females are engaged for minor pupils every morning will be used to make the school agreeable and pleasant.
School hours from 9 until 12 and from 2 until 5 o'clock. School room in front of John Edsell's house on main street, Hanna's addition.
April 22, 43. 43

India Rubber Over Shoes
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received an assortment of Ladies and Misses India Rubber over shoes.
Soap and Candles.
S. H. HUNTON having purchased the stock of J. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.
Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.
Sep. 42. 13

Produce Wanted.
The subscribers will pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Flour, Potatoes and Clover seed.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Jan. 22, 1843.

Coopering! Coopering!
THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.
His shop is at the building known as the brick school house, on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 16, 41. 16c

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piquette road, one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced, well watered, and improved with a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.
Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1/2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy. There is a fire insurance running through both of the above parcels of land.
For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th 42. 45

American House.
FORT WAYNE, IN.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
THIS house is a new and commodious one, and is furnished in the best style. It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU. This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may desire to stop here, and is situated in a quiet and comfortable place, and is well adapted to make them comfortable. Call and see for yourselves.
LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

NEW YORK AND INDIANA HOUSE.
THE subscriber having taken the establishment of Columbus street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.
Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.
Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 341f

PROSPECTUS OF THE
New Genesee Farmer,
AND GARDNER'S JOURNAL.
Vol. iv. for 1843.
HENRY COLMAN, Editor for the first quarter; and M. B. CATEMAN, for the remainder of the year.

Published by C. F. CROSWAN and E. SHEPARD, Rochester. Sixteen pages monthly, enlarged and improved; price \$1.00 per year, in advance.
THE character of the Genesee Farmer, and its both old and new, has been well known, and its utility to the farmer is universally acknowledged. It is published in one of the best farming districts in the world, and in one of the finest and most fertile of the growing west, the very home of active industry and intelligence, where information and mechanical talent of the highest order are concentrated, no pains will be spared to make it an object to which no farmer should be without a regular correspondent of the paper through the year.
Mr. Batesman, as travelling agent and correspondent, designs to spend most of his time among the farmers, observing their condition, and operations, and his contributions will be interesting and practical. The numerous and valuable correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer, is expected, will continue their valuable contributions. With these arrangements, the proprietors feel assured that the long tried friends of the Genesee Farmer will not desert the paper; but will use their influence to extend its circulation and usefulness. If each subscriber would send an object to another, he would render an essential public benefit. The correspondence being extended throughout the country, the paper will embrace the husbandry of the whole of New England, the Canada, the Middle, the Southern and Western States; and it will communicate the fullest intelligence of the progress of agriculture in the old world. Being connected with an extensive Agricultural establishment, for seeds and implements, under the management of one of the Publishers, it will furnish information of all improvements in these departments. The proprietors will use their utmost endeavors to concentrate the best talent in their management: to have the mechanical execution and appearance greatly improved, and to render it entirely worthy of the patronage of practical and intelligent farmers.
Six Copies will be furnished for \$5. Thirteen Copies for \$10. On twenty copies and over, a discount of thirty per cent will be made. Payment to be made in advance. Bills of all specie payments taken at par.
Editors who will give this prospectus one or more insertions, will be entitled to receive one volume of the paper without exchange.
Postmasters are permitted by law to remit money free of postage. The friends of agriculture are respectfully requested to assist in obtaining subscribers. Back numbers or volumes can be furnished.
Communications on business or for the paper, may be addressed to Croswan & Shepard, Rochester, N. Y.

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost manufactured and for sale by
MORGAN LEWIS.
Sep. 42. 13

SUMMER HATS.—100 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats for sale wholesale and retail at
TOWNLEY'S
April 16.

BLUE DRILLING.—20 pieces Blue Drilling for men's wear for sale low at
TOWNLEY'S
April 18.

WHITE LEAD.
THE subscribers, agents for the BUFFALO WHITE LEAD CO., are now receiving from the manufactory a large supply of the various qualities. Dry and Ground in oil, in assorted packages.
They are warranted in securing the public that they can be furnished with an article inferior to none manufactured.
Western dealers and purchasers generally are solicited to give this Lead a trial.
Terms will be at least as low as New York or Boston prices, without adding transportation.
ATWATER, WILLIAMS & CO.
6m41 p 65 00 Corner Prime & Lloyd sts.
Chicago American, Michigan City Gazette, Milwaukee Sentinel, Cleveland Herald, Toledo Blade, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Lafayette (Whig paper), will please publish six months; and Detroit Advertiser, 3 months, and send bill to this office immediately.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

SALE RATUS.
THE subscribers, agents for the BUFFALO SALE RATUS MANUFACTORY, are now receiving a large supply of the above article, which they will sell at the lowest market prices. Dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
ATWATER, WILLIAMS & CO.
6m41 p 65 00 Corner Prime & Lloyd sts.
Chicago American, Milwaukee Sentinel, Fort Wayne Sentinel, and Michigan City Gazette, will please publish six months, and send bill to this office immediately.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE LADY'S
World of Fashion and Literature,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT MAGAZINE IN THE UNION.
EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
20 Copies for \$2.00.
THIS elegant and popular Lady's Magazine will commence a new volume in a style of rare magnificence with the January issue, a number containing THREE ENGRAVINGS of the most costly and expensive character. The publication has been the favorite, and its reputation will continue to maintain. Hence, the character of its literature will continue to be such as to commend it especially to the sex. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day, in every variety of style, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence, most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of the best female writers. The literary matter will not be the reflex of any one female mind, but will contain the choicest productions of a galaxy of female writers. The editor has been the lady's favorite, and its reputation will continue to maintain. 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